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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1991

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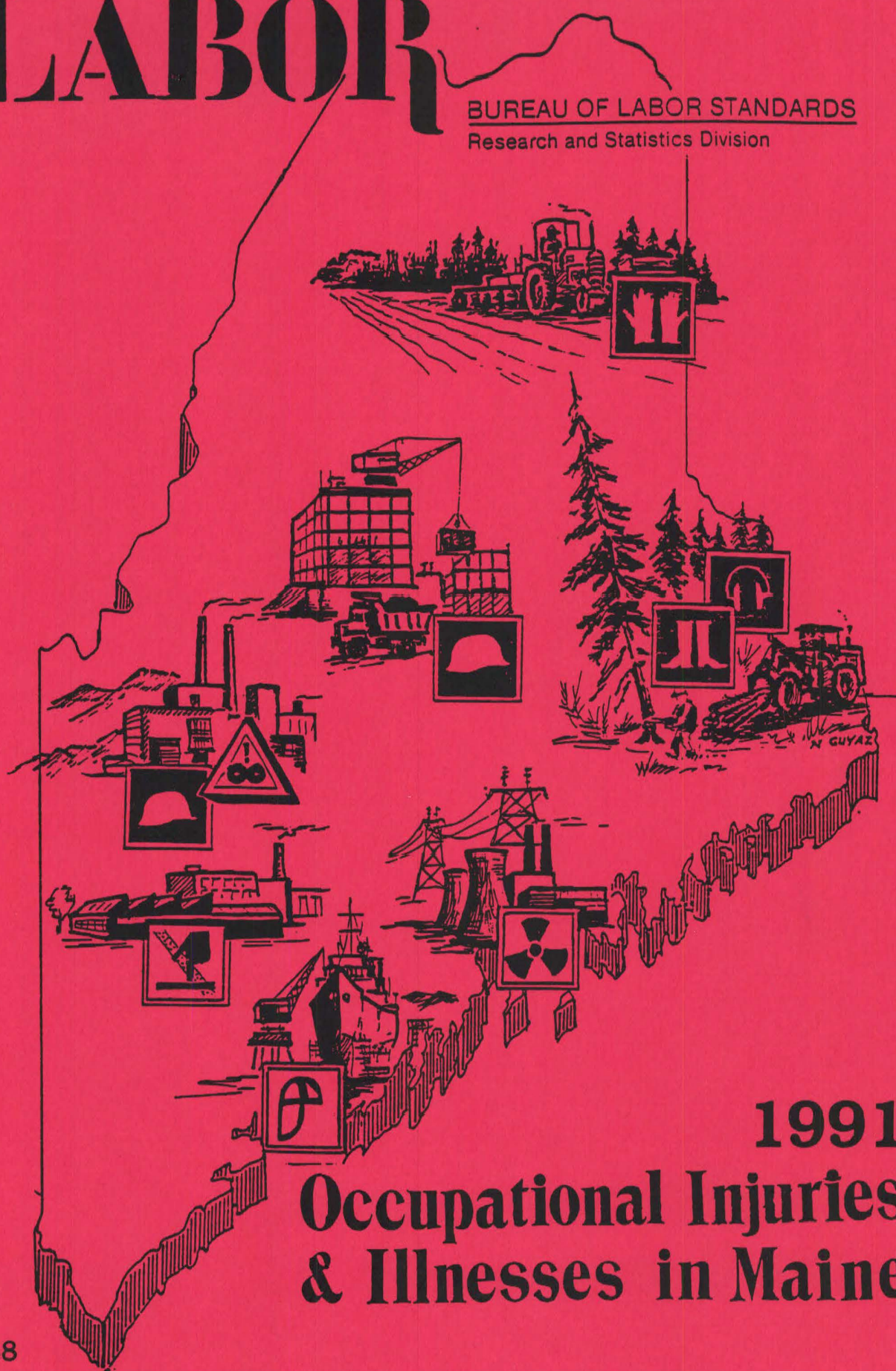
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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Research and Statistics Division



1991 Occupational Injuries & Illnesses in Maine

1991
OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND
ILLNESSES IN MAINE

Prepared by:

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Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Research & Statistics Division

January, 1993

In Cooperation With

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970 created an extensive and detailed set of regulations that applied to most private employers in the United States who had not been covered by previous safety legislation. Under the OSH Act, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, all occupational illnesses, and those work-related injuries which involve restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, temporary transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid (see Appendix C for the distinction between medical treatment and first aid). It is hoped that keeping these records will encourage both employers and workers to be more aware of maintaining safe and healthful working conditions.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the federal agency authorized under the Act to develop and maintain the annual occupational injury and illness survey program. BLS created a federal/state cooperative system to fulfill this function. The recordkeeping system is designed to assist the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in establishing standards and identifying hazardous industries. The survey is intended to provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics and cooperating state agencies with a statistical base. The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, Research and Statistics Division is the agency designated to collect, compile, and analyze the injury and illness data for the State of Maine. The results of this cooperative program are presented in this report.

The 1991 Survey represents the twentieth full year of data collection for the OSH survey. This publication examines trends and patterns in the information collected over the past 11 years in an effort to better analyze and interpret this year's results.

In 1987, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was updated to reflect changes in the economy's industrial makeup. The data in this publication for 1981 to 1987 are based on the 1972 edition (1977 update) of the Standard Industrial Classification. The data for 1988 to the present are based on the revised 1987 Standard Industrial Classification.

NOTE: Caution should be taken when comparing the data based on each of these versions due to the fact that some companies shifted into new groupings in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

1991 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

- * Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at an estimated rate of 11.8 cases for every 100 full-time workers in 1991. This statistic represents a dramatic decrease of 17.5 percent from the 1990 total case incidence rate of 14.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.
- * There were an estimated 38,872 OSHA recordable occupational injuries and illnesses during 1991, of which, 20,517 involved one or more lost workdays (including days away from work and/or days of restricted work activity). This statistic represents a decrease in total cases of 12,386 or 24.2 percent, from 1990 to 1991.
- * Ninety percent of all OSHA recordable cases in Maine during 1991 were injuries; 10 percent were illnesses.
- * There were an estimated 34,881 recordable injuries in Maine in 1991, 11,107 fewer cases than in 1990.
- * There were an estimated 3,991 recordable illnesses in Maine in 1991, 1,279 fewer cases than in 1990.
- * The percent of occupational illnesses dropped in each of the seven illness types recognized in the survey. The most notable changes occurred in poisoning, skin disorders, and disorders due to physical agents which decreased 72.7 percent, 46.6 percent, and 34.7 percent, respectively. Disorders associated with repeated trauma (tendonitis, carpal tunnel, etc.), which receives a lot of attention also showed a decline of 16.4 percent in 1991.
- * The estimated number of lost workdays due to occupational injuries and illnesses decreased in 1991 by 15.2 percent to 526,793. The estimated number of lost workdays due to injuries decreased 15.4 percent to 436,545, while the estimated number of lost workdays due to illnesses decreased 14.1 percent to 90,248.
- * Of the estimated 526,793 lost workdays recorded, approximately 351,043 were days away from work and 175,750 were days of restricted work activity. These statistics mean that as a result of occupational injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1991, there was a loss to Maine's private sector economy of 1,404 worker years away from work and 703 restricted worker years for a total of 2,107 lost worker years. This figure represents a decrease of 377 worker years from 1990 when over 2,484 worker years of labor were lost.
- * Lost workday cases in 1991 resulted in an average of 26 lost workdays, up from last year's figure of 25 lost workdays per lost workday case. Each lost workday **injury** in 1991 involved an average of 24 lost workdays, while each lost workday **illness** involved an average of 45 lost workdays. Although there were fewer recordable cases that occurred in 1991, the average lost time per case was slightly higher.
- * Total case incidence rates decreased in each of the industries recognized in the survey: Agriculture (down 33.6 percent), Construction (down 15.9 percent), Manufacturing (down 19.4 percent), Transportation and Public Utilities (down 1.0 percent), Wholesale Trade (down 19.0 percent), Retail Trade (down 12.5 percent), Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (down 15.4 percent), and Services (down 16.8 percent).

CALCULATING YOUR FIRM'S INCIDENCE RATE

In the annual Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Survey, data is collected from a selected sample of Maine's private sector employers regarding their safety and health experience during the previous year. By simply examining the number of injuries and illnesses for various industries, meaningful comparisons would be difficult because of the various size workforces and various patterns of working hours. Additional information is needed beyond the number of cases.

Therefore, in addition to the number of injuries, illnesses, and associated lost workdays, the survey asks for the total number of hours actually worked by all of the company's employees during the survey year. This figure, known as the number of exposure hours, allows the computation of the number of cases or lost workdays for every 100 full-time equivalent workers (200,000 exposure hours). The result, known as an incidence rate, permits year-to-year and industry-to-industry comparisons. The formula by which incidence rates are computed is as follows (in all cases, the figure given as the incidence rate should be understood to represent the number of cases or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers):

$$\text{INCIDENCE RATE (IR)} = (N \times 200,000) / EH$$

N = NUMBER OF INCIDENTS

**EH = TOTAL HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES IN ONE YEAR,
EXCLUDING VACATION TIME & SICK LEAVE**

An example of the calculation of incidence rate follows:

FIRM X

Number of cases = 5
Number of employees = 20
Hours worked per week = 30
Weeks worked per year = 48

$$EH = 20 \times 30 \times 48 = 28,800$$

$$IR = 5 \times 200,000 / 28,800 = 34.7$$

FIRM Y

Number of cases = 15
Number of employees = 50
Hours worked per week = 40
Weeks worked per year = 48

$$EH = 50 \times 40 \times 48 = 96,000$$

$$IR = 15 \times 200,000 / 96,000 = 31.3$$

This example exhibits the usefulness of incidence rates. By just comparing the number of cases, it appears that Firm Y had a poorer safety record than Firm X. However, by comparing incidence rates, which compares both firms at a common base, Firm Y actually has a better safety record.

An incidence rate can be calculated for injuries, illnesses, or the sum of both. Within any of these categories, rates can be identified for total cases, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or total lost workdays. In bold print below, you will find a list of various incidence rates that you can compute. Use the numbers on your OSHA 200 log form for the columns specified and plug the figure into the formula in place of N.

1. **Total Case Incidence Rate = Columns 1+2+6+8+9+13**
2. **Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate = Columns 2+9**
3. **Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays = Columns 6+13**
4. **Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate = Columns 4+5+11+12**
5. **Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Columns 4+11**
6. **Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Columns 5+12**
7. **Total Case Incidence Rate for Injuries = Columns 1+2+6**
8. **Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate for Injuries = Column 2**
9. **Injury Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays = Column 6**
10. **Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate for Injuries = Columns 4+5**
11. **Injury Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Column 4**
12. **Injury Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Column 5**
13. **Total Case Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Columns 8+9+13**
14. **Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Column 9**
15. **Illness Incidence Rate for Nonfatal Cases without Lost Workdays = Column 13**
16. **Total Lost Workdays Incidence Rate for Illnesses = Columns 11+12**
17. **Illness Incidence Rate for Days Away from Work = Column 11**
18. **Illness Incidence Rate for Restricted Workdays = Column 12**

MAINE'S CONSULTATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards offers safety consultation and training programs to businesses in the state. These services are provided free of charge. Since Maine is a Federal OSHA state, the Bureau of Labor Standards operates in a non-enforcement manner in an attempt to foster safety awareness and voluntary compliance. Through these programs, the staff of the bureau:

.....assists Maine employers in developing and maintaining healthful and safe workplaces.

.....offers **penalty-free** and **cost-free** safety and health inspections.

.....discusses the problems found during inspection and suggest ways to correct them.

.....provides a written report covering the problems discovered during the inspection, including suggestions for correcting them.

.....offers a pre-construction review of plans or specifications for potential safety and health problems.

.....offers assistance in measuring potential safety and health problems.

.....offers assistance in correcting violations uncovered during an OSHA inspection.

.....offers training in many occupational safety and health topics.

If you would like more information about this program or would like to request a consultation, call the Bureau of Labor Standards' Safety Division at 624-6460, or write to State House Station #82, Augusta, Maine 04333.

MAINE'S LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAM

The State of Maine has a low interest loan program for Maine employers who wish to purchase equipment which will improve the healthfulness and safety of their workplaces. Loans of up to \$50,000 are provided at 3 percent interest for a maximum repayment period of 10 years. **For further information about this program call the Bureau of Labor Standards at 624-6460 or call the Finance Authority of Maine at 623-FAME.**

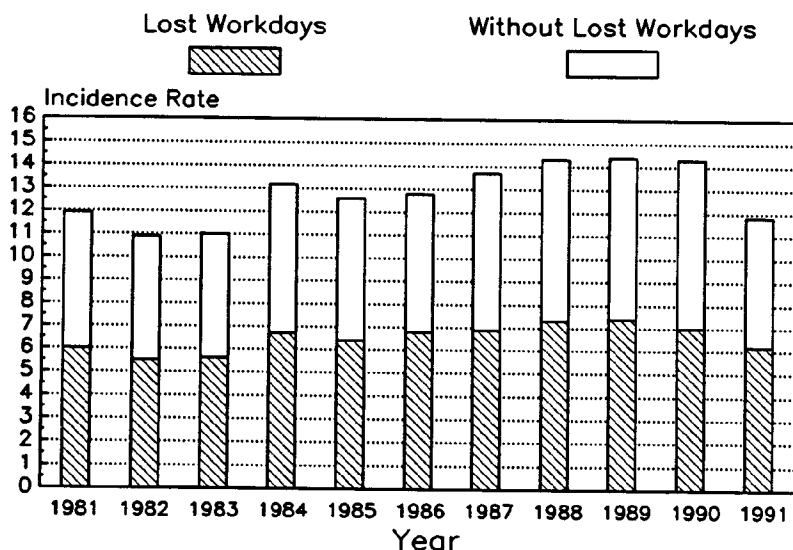
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 11.8 cases for every 100 full-time workers in Maine in 1991. This represents a decrease of 17.5 percent from 1990 when a rate of 14.3 was recorded. The 1991 survey produced the lowest total case incidence rate since 1983 and the greatest percent decline since the survey began in 1972.

Lost workday cases (those involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity or both) occurred at the rate of 6.2 cases per 100 workers, a decrease of 11.4 percent.

The incidence rate for injuries and illnesses without lost workdays was 5.6, a decrease of 23.3 percent from 1990.

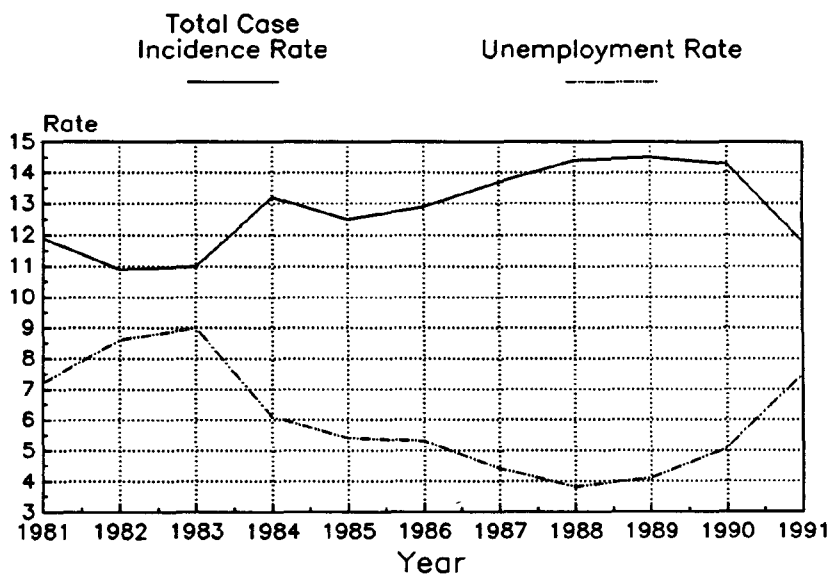
Figure 1. Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type
Maine 1981-1991



INJURIES AND ILLNESSES AND THE ECONOMY

The health of the economy in Maine is known to have an effect on the incidence rates. Over the years the OSH survey has shown that the unemployment rate and the rate of injuries and illnesses are inversely related. In good economic times, when the unemployment rate is low, the rate of injuries and illnesses go up, and when the economy slows down and the unemployment rate is high, the rate of injuries and illnesses falls. This may be due to the fact that in good economic times there are more new hires who may be less experienced in their work or their work environment and, thus, may be more susceptible to an injury or an illness. Conversely, when the economy is slow, employers are likely to have a wider choice of workers to choose from which include more experienced workers. This is illustrated in the graph below where the incidence rate and the unemployment rate mirror each other quite closely.

Figure 2. Total Case Incidence Rates & Unemployment Rates
Maine 1981-1991



Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL HOURS WORKED

As illustrated in Figure 2 and Figure 3, annual average employment and hours worked in the private sector continued its downward trend in 1991. Employment fell 5.1 percent to 413,016 and total hours worked dropped 7.8 percent to 659.9 million.

Figure 3a.

Annual Average Employment Maine 1981-1991

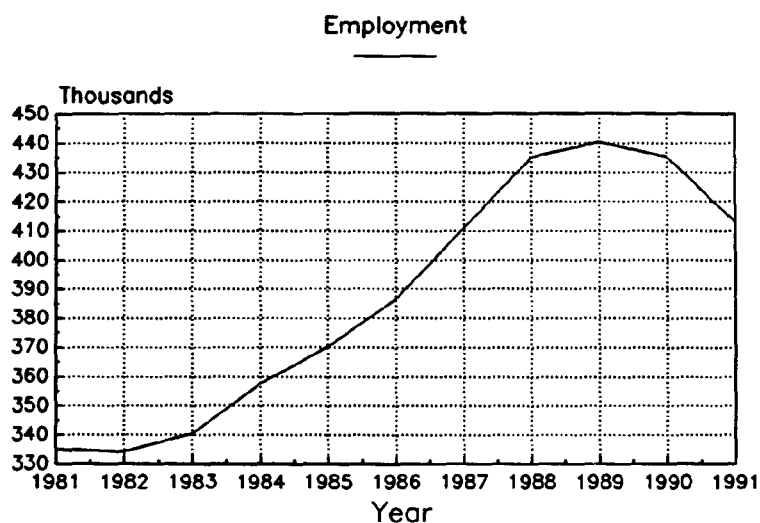
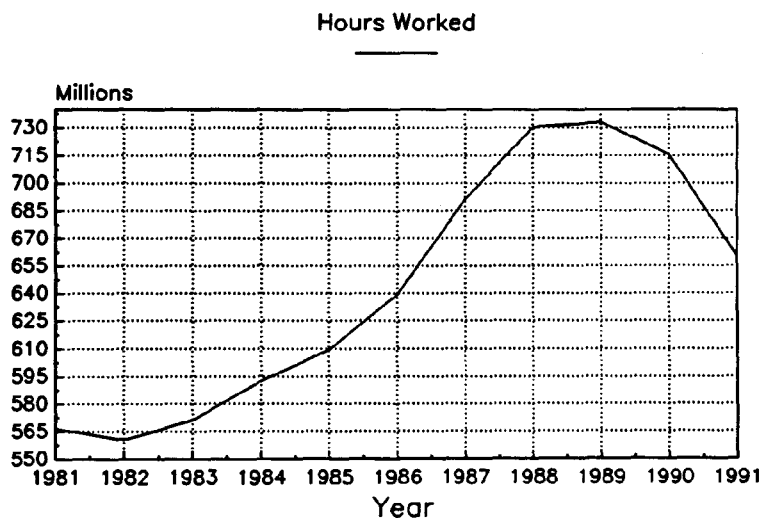


Figure 3b.

Total Hours Worked Maine 1981-1991



LOST WORKDAYS AND LOST WORKDAY INCIDENCE RATES

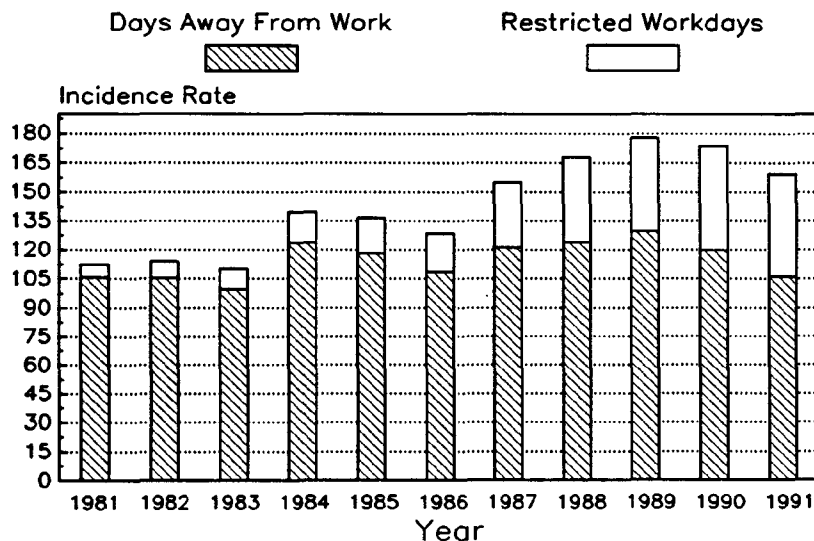
Lost workdays include days that an employee is absent from work, as well as days that an employee's work activity is restricted. Restrictions occur when an employee is transferred to another job temporarily, the employee is only able to work part time on his/her normal job because of the injury or illness, or the employee works full time on his/her regular job but cannot do all activities normally associated with the job (e.g., a lifting restriction of 30 pounds). The day an injury occurs or the day an illness is recognized is not counted as a day away from work.

The incidence rate for total lost workdays in 1991 was 159.7 days per 100 full-time workers. This total consisted of 106.4 days away from work and 53.3 days of restricted work activity. This is a drop of 8.0 percent over 1990 and occurred after a steady increase in the lost workday incidence rates from 1986 to 1989.

In 1991, both days away from work and restricted workdays, components of total lost workdays, experienced decreases. Since 1981, the rate for restricted workdays has steadily increased, possibly because employers are keeping employees active on the job in restricted work capacity rather than having them out of work completely which may help in lowering costs on worker's compensation policies.

The ratio of incidence rates for days away from work to restricted workdays has steadily decreased since 1981 and did once again in 1991 with days away from work making up 66.7 percent of all lost workdays while days of restricted work activity made up 33.3 percent. However, in 1991 the rate for restricted workdays decreased for the first time since 1981 by 1.1 percent over 1990.

Figure 4. Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category
Maine 1981-1991



OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

An occupational injury is an instantaneous event such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

In 1991, Maine's private sector work force recorded 10.6 occupational injuries per 100 full-time workers which represents a decrease of 17.8 percent from 1990.

The lost workday incidence rate due to injuries decreased from 144.2 days per 100 full-time workers in 1990 to 132.3 in 1991, falling 8.3 percent.

As in 1990, 89.7 percent of all recordable cases were classified as injuries in 1991.

Text Table A: Injury Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1981-1991

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>			
	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Lost Workday Injuries</u>	<u>Lost Workdays due to Injuries</u>	<u>Percent of all Cases that were Injuries</u>
1981	11.4	5.7	106.5	95.9
1982	10.3	5.2	102.1	94.6
1983	10.4	5.3	98.9	94.9
1984	12.6	6.4	129.0	95.1
1985	12.0	5.9	127.4	95.8
1986	12.2	5.7	118.4	95.0
1987	12.7	6.4	137.2	93.1
1988	13.4	6.9	148.0	93.0
1989	13.1	6.8	151.7	91.0
1990	12.9	6.3	144.2	89.7
1991	10.6	5.6	132.3	89.7

OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES

An occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury (an instantaneous or one-time event), caused by exposure to environmental factors at work. Illnesses include cases that develop over time, such as tendonitis or carpal tunnel syndrome.

In 1991, Maine's private sector work force recorded 1.2 occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers, which represents a decrease of 20.0 percent from 1990.

The lost workday incidence rate due to illnesses decreased from 29.4 days per 100 full-time workers in 1990 to 27.4 days in 1991, a decrease of 6.8 percent.

The incidence rate for illnesses with lost workdays decreased from 0.7 in 1990 to 0.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1991.

Again, in 1991, 10.3 percent of all recordable cases were classified as illnesses.

Text Table B: Illness Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine, 1981-1991

<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Incidence Rates</u>			
	<u>Total Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost Workday Illnesses</u>	<u>Lost Workdays due to Illness</u>	<u>Percent of all Cases that were Illnesses</u>
1981	0.5	0.3	5.9	4.1
1982	0.6	0.4	11.9	5.4
1983	0.6	0.3	11.2	5.1
1984	0.6	0.3	10.4	4.9
1985	0.5	0.3	9.2	4.2
1986	0.6	0.3	9.8	5.0
1987	0.9	0.5	17.7	6.9
1988	1.0	0.5	19.8	7.0
1989	1.3	0.6	25.8	9.0
1990	1.5	0.7	29.4	10.3
1991	1.2	0.6	27.4	10.3

As shown in Text Table C, the estimated number of occupational illnesses decreased 22.7 percent from 1990 to 1991. All seven illness categories recognized in the survey showed decreases. (see Appendix F for descriptions of the types of illnesses in each category.) The most notable changes occurred in **poisoning due to toxic material** (-72.7 percent), **skin diseases and disorders** (-46.6 percent), **disorders due to physical agents** (-34.7 percent), and **Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents** (-18.8 percent). **Disorders associated with repeated trauma** including tendonitis and carpal tunnel syndrome, accounted for 67.0 percent of all occupational illnesses in 1991.

Text Table C: Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type, Maine, 1990-1991

<u>Type of Illness</u>	<u>Number of Illnesses</u>		
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
Total all Types	5,270	3,991	-24.3
Disorders associated with repeated trauma	3,247	2,673	-17.7
Occupational skin diseases and disorders	776	414	-46.6
Respiratory diseases due to toxic agents	340	276	-18.8
Disorders due to physical agents	447	292	-34.7
Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic material)	66	18	-72.7
Dust diseases of the lungs	30	28	-6.6
All other occupational illnesses	349	287	-17.8

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the number of occupational illnesses over the past 2 survey years. Each chart represents the percentage breakdown of each illness category as it relates to total illnesses recorded in each year.

Figure 5a. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type
Maine 1990

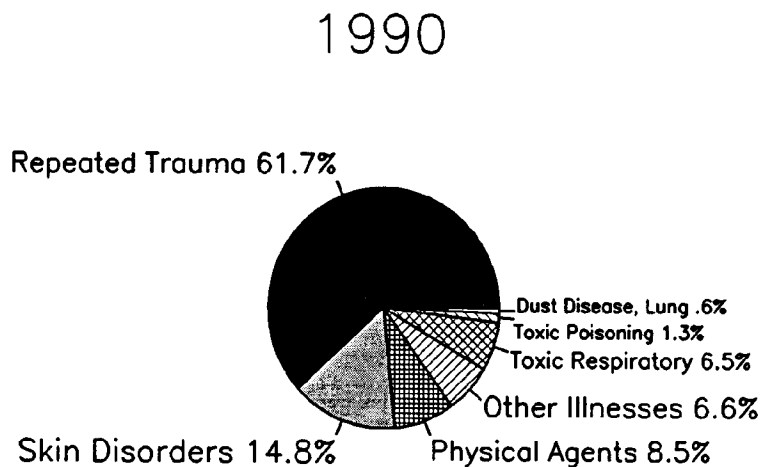
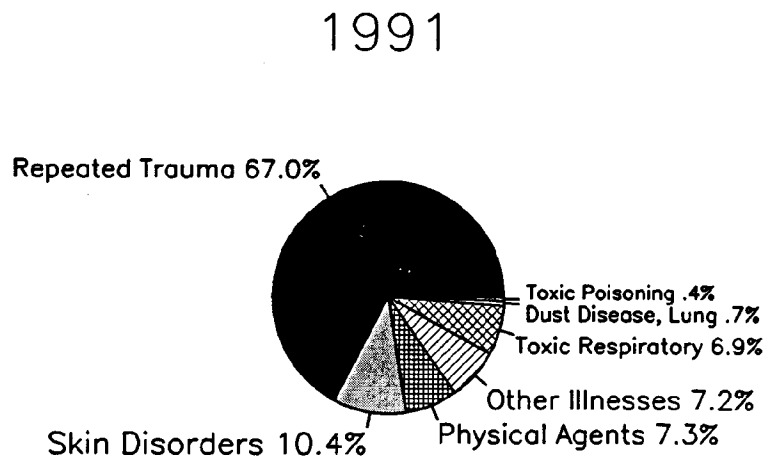


Figure 5b. Number of Occupational Illnesses by Type
Maine 1991



INDUSTRY DIVISION ANALYSIS

Industry divisions are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (see Appendix F). Data are provided for eight industry divisions: Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance, and Services.

From 1990 to 1991, total case incidence rates decreased in all eight divisions. Those with the biggest decreases occurred in Agriculture (down 33.6 percent), Manufacturing (down 19.4 percent), and Wholesale (down 19.0 percent).

Text Table D: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, by Industry Division, Maine, 1990 - 1991

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays		
	1991	1990	%Chg	1991	1990	%Chg	1991	1990	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	11.8	14.3	-17.5	6.2	7.0	-11.4	5.6	7.3	-23.3
Agriculture (01-09)	9.9	14.9	-33.6	5.9	7.4	-20.3	4.0	7.2	-40.3
Construction (15-17)	15.3	18.2	-15.9	7.7	8.8	-12.5	7.5	9.4	-20.2
Manufacturing (20-39)	19.5	24.2	-19.4	9.9	12.2	-18.9	9.6	11.9	-19.3
Transportation (40-49)	10.4	10.5	-1.0	6.6	5.1	29.4	3.8	5.4	-29.6
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	11.1	13.7	-19.0	6.7	7.2	-6.9	4.4	6.5	-32.2
Retail Trade (52-59)	9.1	10.4	-12.5	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	5.7	-26.3
Finance (60-67)	3.3	3.9	-15.4	1.3	1.8	-27.8	2.0	2.0	0.0
Services (70-89)	7.9	9.5	-16.8	4.1	4.5	-8.9	3.8	5.0	-24.0

Due to rounding, the sum of the incidence rates for lost workday cases and non-lost workday cases may not equal the incidence rates for total cases.

Every industry division recorded decreases in their lost workday case incidence rates except Transportation & Public Utilities and Retail Trade. The largest decreases occurred in Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (down 27.8 percent), Agriculture (down 20.3 percent), and Manufacturing (down 18.9 percent).

Incidence rates for lost workday cases in Transportation & Public Utilities and Retail increased by 29.4 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively. The increase in the lost workday incidence rate for Transportation & Public Utilities was consistent throughout the industry and was most likely due to the nature of the Transportation & Public Utilities industry itself.

The Private Sector (All-Industry) incidence rate for cases without lost workdays dropped 23.3 percent to 5.6 cases per 100 full time workers in 1991.

In Agriculture, Agricultural Production including Crops and Livestock (SIC 01-02) experienced a very large decrease in total cases which reduced the incidence rate for days away from work by 58.5 percent (215.9 days to 89.6 days per 100 full-time workers). This was the reason for the drop in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry as a whole from an incidence rate of 14.9 in 1990 to 9.9 in 1991.

In Construction, General Building Contractors (SIC 15) showed a decrease in their total case incidence rate of 36.0 percent, falling from 19.7 in 1990 to 12.6 in 1991. Also, the Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning group (SIC 171) showed a large drop in days away from work in 1991 with a rate of 129.7 compared to 199.0 in 1990.

In Manufacturing, many groups experienced change in their injury and illness experience in 1991. Among the most striking was the Apparel and Textile Products group (SIC 23) which reduced its total case incidence rate by 40.4 percent to 9.9 cases in 1991. A dramatic shift occurred between days away from work and days of restricted work activity for the Leather and Leather Products industry (SIC 31) and the Rubber and Plastic Products industry (SIC 30) in 1991. For instance, in 1991, the Leather industry experienced 117.1 days away per 100 full-time workers compared to 185.2 in 1990 and 171.9 days of restricted work activity in 1991 compared to 107.7 in 1990. This was partly due to the changing policies in the workplace to keep workers on the job by either shifting job duties, transferring workers to other jobs temporarily, or working part of a workday as instead of missing a complete day of work. The Rubber and Plastic Products group also experienced a shift in lost workdays. In 1991, this industry had 104.4 days away from work as opposed to 214.2 in 1990 and 99.6 days of restricted work activity in 1991 as opposed to 75.1 days in 1990.

In Transportation and Public Utilities, the incidence rates as a whole remained steady at 10.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. However, the Transportation groups showed increases in their incidence rates while the service groups showed a decline. Most striking was Local and Long Distance Trucking (SIC 421) which experienced a total case incidence rate of 11.9 in 1991 compared to 13.9 in 1990. This industry also showed a decrease of 30.9 percent for days away from work in 1991 dropping to 269.2 days away per 100 full-time workers from 389.8 in 1990.

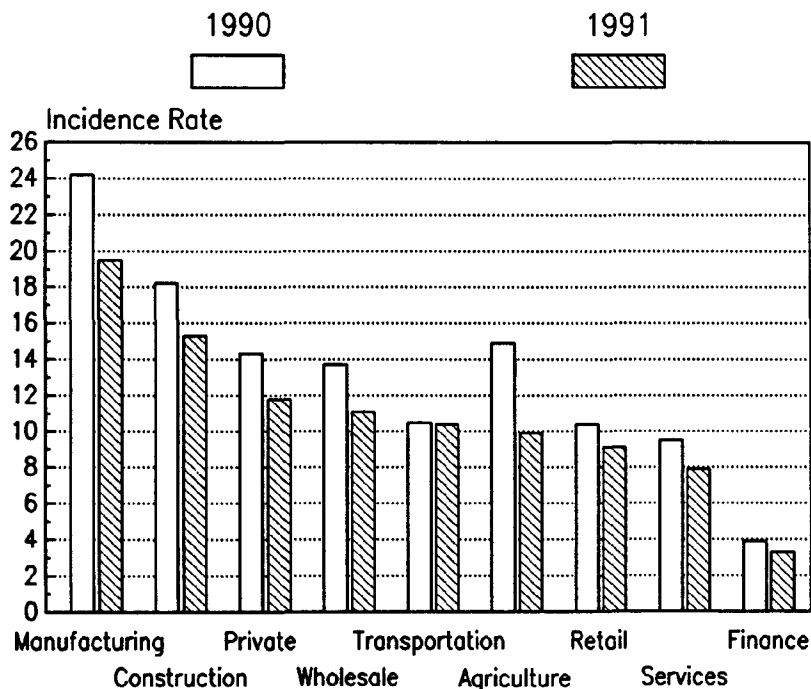
In Wholesale Trade, a large decline in the total case incidence rate occurred in Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies (SIC 508). The rate for 1991 was 3.6 cases per 100 full-time workers compared to 9.0 cases in 1990.

In Retail Trade, most of the groups within this industry experienced a drop in their incidence rates except for Food Stores (SIC 54), specifically, Grocery Stores (SIC 541), which showed an increase in days away from work and days of restricted work activity by 47.3 percent and 75.9 percent, respectively. Days away from work in this group amounted to 213.2 in 1991 compared to 144.7 in 1990. The number of days of restricted work activity experienced in this group in 1991 was 131.2 compared to 74.6 in 1990.

In Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, the total case incidence rate increased slightly in 1991 with a rate of 3.1 from 2.6 in 1990. Of interest was Insurance Agents, Brokers and Services (SIC 64) which experienced no lost time injuries or illnesses according to the survey for 1991 but only minor cases with no lost time requiring medical treatment.

In **Services**, the total case incidence rate dropped from 9.5 to 7.9 cases per 100 full-time workers. However, there were four groups within this industry that experienced significant changes from 1990. Social Services (SIC 83) experienced a tremendous increase in days away from work with a rate of 460.8 as opposed to 42.7 in 1990. Auto Repair Services and Parking (SIC 75) also showed an increase in days away from work, increasing to 163.9 in 1991 from 31.2 in 1990 even though this groups' total case incidence rate dropped to 6.5 from 11.4 cases. On the other hand, Business Services (SIC 73) and Amusement and Recreation Services (SIC 79) experienced significant decreases in both total case incidence rates and days away from work. Business Services experienced a total case rate of 3.1 and a rate of 32.8 days away from work in 1991 compared to 7.5 and 128.4 in 1990. Amusement and Recreation Services experienced a total case rate of 3.8 and a rate of 26.0 days away from work compared to 7.9 and 169.5 in 1990.

Figure 6. Total Case Incidence Rates by Division
Maine 1990-1991



The total lost workday incidence rate fell 8.0 percent in 1991. Specifically, the incidence rate for days away from work fell 11.1 percent to 106.4 per 100 full-time workers, and the incidence rate for days of restricted work activity decreased slightly by 1.1 percent to 53.3.

The largest decreases in total lost workday incidence rates occurred in Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (down 43.3 percent), Transportation and Public Utilities (down 19.0 percent), and Manufacturing (down 18.4 percent).

The two industries that recorded increases in the incidence rate for lost workdays in 1991 were Services, 120.9 (up 23.2 percent), and Retail, 117.6 (up 17.5 percent).

Text Table E: Lost Workday Incidence Rates by Category, by Industry Division, Maine, 1990-1991

Industry (SIC)	Incidence Rates								
	Lost Workdays			Days Away From Work			Days of Restricted Work Activity		
	1991	1990	%Chg	1991	1990	%Chg	1991	1990	%Chg
PRIVATE SECTOR	159.7	173.6	-8.0	106.4	119.7	-11.1	53.3	53.9	-1.1
Agriculture (01-09)	174.8	180.4	-3.1	150.7	162.8	-7.4	24.1	17.6	36.9
Construction (15-17)	199.5	220.0	-9.3	180.7	201.8	-10.5	18.7	18.2	2.7
Manufacturing (20-39)	256.6	314.4	-18.4	131.9	175.0	-24.6	124.7	139.3	-10.5
Transportation (40-49)	160.9	198.7	-19.0	135.8	170.2	-20.2	25.1	28.5	-11.9
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	138.7	155.4	-10.7	94.5	118.5	-20.3	44.2	36.9	19.8
Retail Trade (52-59)	117.6	100.1	17.5	85.2	79.0	7.8	32.4	21.1	53.6
Finance (60-67)	29.8	52.6	-43.3	24.0	38.7	-38.0	5.8	13.9	-58.3
Services (70-89)	120.9	98.1	23.2	94.5	77.7	21.6	26.4	20.4	29.4

Text Table F: Published Employment and Total Hours Worked by Industry Division
Industry Division, Maine, 1990-1991

<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Published Employment</u> (in thousands)			<u>Total Hours Worked</u> (in millions)		
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>%Chg</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
PRIVATE SECTOR	413.0	435.3	-5.1	659.9	715.5	-7.7
Agriculture (01-09)	5.6	5.6	0.0	7.8	8.1	-3.7
Construction (15-17)	22.1	28.6	-22.7	38.8	49.4	-21.5
Manufacturing (20-39)	95.2	101.9	-6.6	176.3	194.6	-9.4
Transportation (40-49)	21.3	21.5	-1.0	41.8	42.2	-1.0
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	23.5	25.1	-6.4	42.9	47.0	-8.7
Retail Trade (52-59)	103.4	108.4	-4.6	143.9	154.4	-6.8
Finance (60-67)	24.4	25.1	-2.8	40.9	44.0	-7.0
Services (70-89)	117.5	118.9	-1.2	166.9	173.1	-3.6

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

Overall, the private sector experienced a sharp drop in employment and hours worked in 1991. This was due to a slowdown in the economy in 1991 which affected each industry recognized in the survey.

Construction, Manufacturing, and Wholesale Trade experienced the largest percent changes in employment in 1991, falling 23.1 percent (down 6,600 employees), 6.6 percent (down 6,700 employees), and 6.4 percent (down 1,600 employees), respectively.

The Retail industry and the Services industry, which employ the most workers in Maine's lost 5,000 employees and 1,400 employees, respectively.

Text Table G: Distribution of Employment, Total Cases, Injuries and Illnesses,
by Industry Division, Maine, 1991

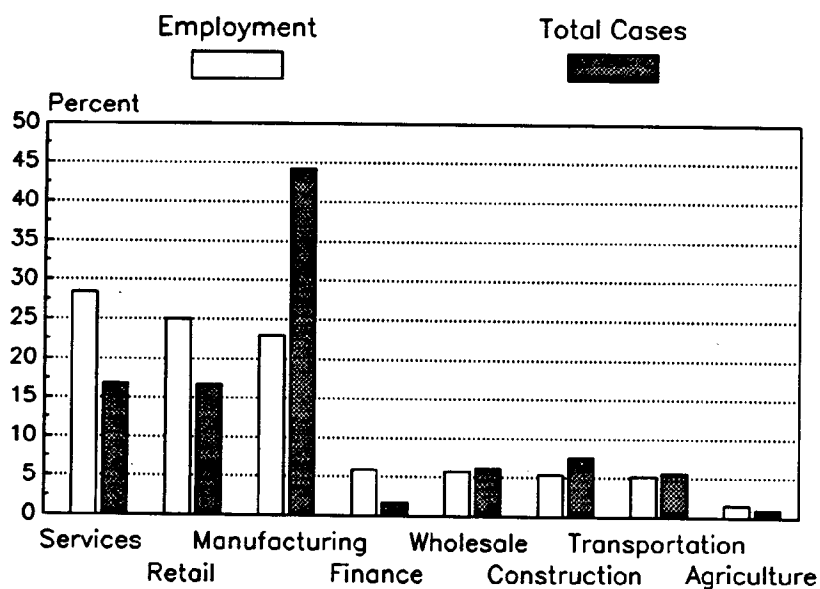
<u>Industry (SIC)</u>	<u>Percent Distribution</u>			
	<u>Published Employment</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Injuries</u>	<u>Total Illnesses</u>
PRIVATE SECTOR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture (01-09)	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.7
Construction (15-17)	5.3	7.6	8.4	1.2
Manufacturing (20-39)	23.0	44.4	41.9	65.4
Transportation (40-49)	5.2	5.6	6.2	1.1
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	5.7	6.1	6.6	1.7
Retail Trade (52-59)	25.0	16.8	16.9	15.1
Finance (60-67)	5.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
Services (70-89)	28.5	16.8	17.3	12.9

Source of Employment Data: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

Figure 7 illustrates the percentage of the private sector employment and total cases by Major Industry Groupings during 1991.

Of note is Manufacturing and Construction which have a higher percentage of total cases than they do employment. This is due mainly to the inherent dangers in these two industries.

Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Employment and Total Cases, by Division
Maine 1991

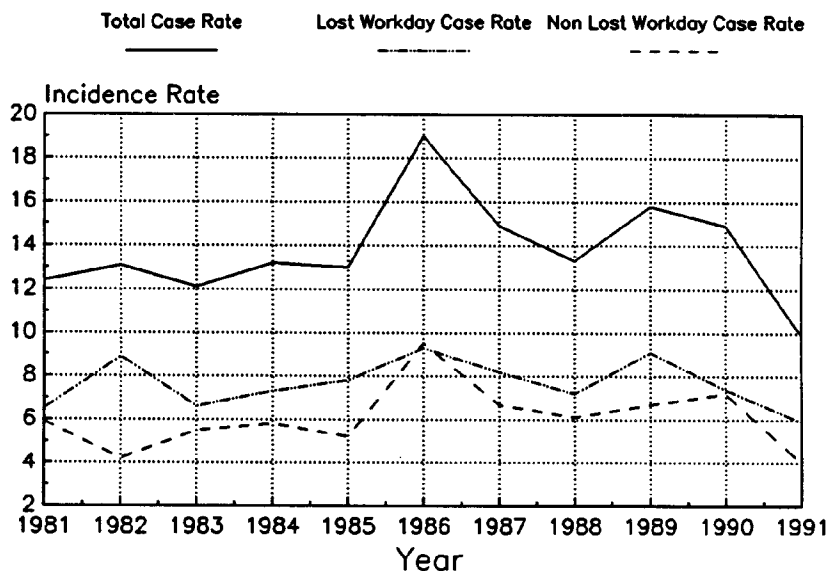


Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

The occupational injury and illness incidence rate for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry was 9.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1991, a decrease of 33.6 percent over the rate of 14.9 recorded in 1990.

This industry experienced a lost workday case rate of 5.9 cases (down 20.3 percent) resulting in a lost workday incidence rate of 174.8 days (down 3.1 percent). The rate for cases without lost workdays in 1991 was 4.0 cases (down 44.4 percent).

Figure 8. Eleven-year History of the Agriculture,
Forestry, and Fishing Industry
Maine 1981-1991



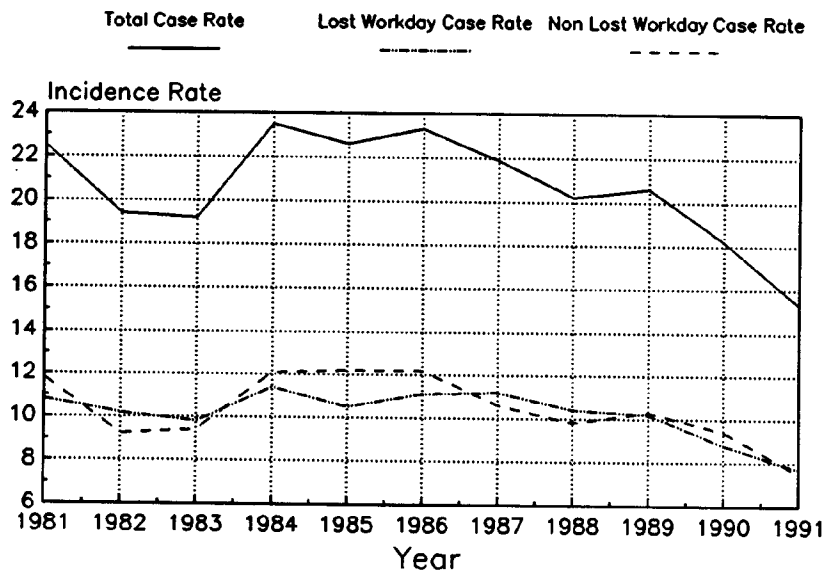
Construction

The Construction industry had the second highest total case incidence rate of the major industry divisions, behind manufacturing, with a rate of 15.3 per 100 full-time workers which was 15.9 percent lower than the rate of 18.2 in 1990.

This industry, however, had 7.6 percent of the total cases and just 5.3 percent of the employment, a reflection of the hazardous nature of the work.

The lost workday incidence rate decreased 9.3 percent in 1991 to 199.5 days after an all-time high of 220.0 in 1990.

Figure 9. Eleven-year History of the Construction Industry
Maine 1981-1991



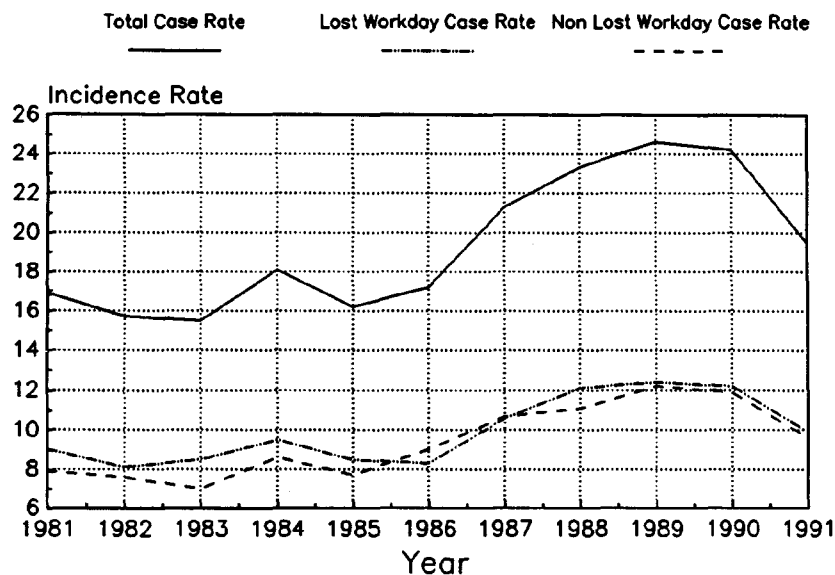
Manufacturing

Maine's Manufacturing industry's total case incidence rate decreased in 1991 for the second year in a row to 19.5 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 19.4 percent. This was the lowest rate recorded for Manufacturing since 1986.

Although this industry experienced a drop in incidence rates, it had the highest incidence rates in each of the four major measurements: total cases; lost workday cases; non lost workday cases; and lost workdays. This industry also accounted for 44.4 percent of the total cases in the survey but only 23.0 percent of the employment.

Of the publishable rates for private sector industries, Transportation Equipment; Food and Kindred Products; and Leather and Leather Products experienced the highest total case incidence rates within this group with 43.3, 22.8, and 19.7, respectively.

Figure 10. Eleven-year History of the Manufacturing Industry
Maine 1981-1991



Transportation & Public Utilities

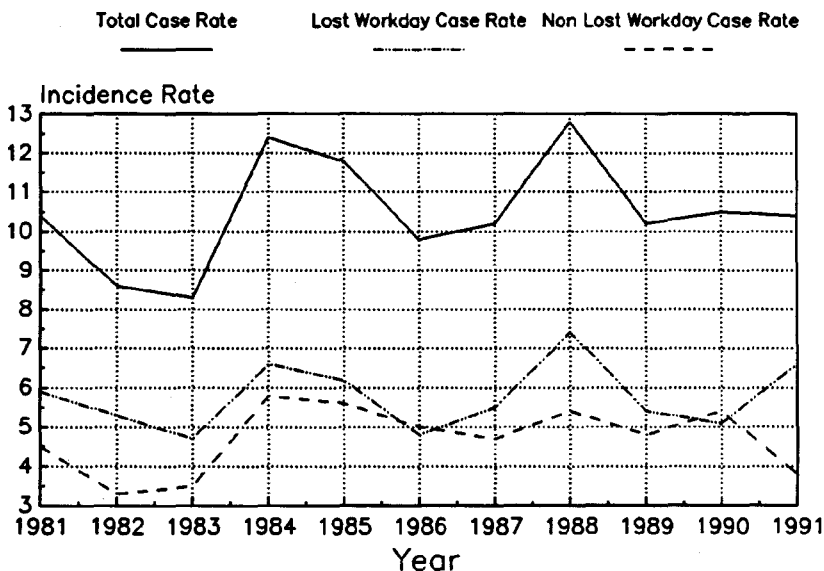
The Transportation and Public Utilities industry, remained steady in 1991 with a total case incidence rate of 10.4 compared to a rate of 10.5 in 1990.

Of the publishable industries the highest incidence rate was in Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services with a rate of 12.1, while the lowest total case incidence rate was in Local and Suburban Passenger Transportation Services with a rate of 3.8.

The increase in the Lost Workday Case Rate may be due to the Transportation & Public Utilities industry, however, lowered its lost workday incidence rate in 1991 to 160.9 lost workdays per 100 full-time workers, a decrease of 19.0 percent from 1990.

Figure 11.

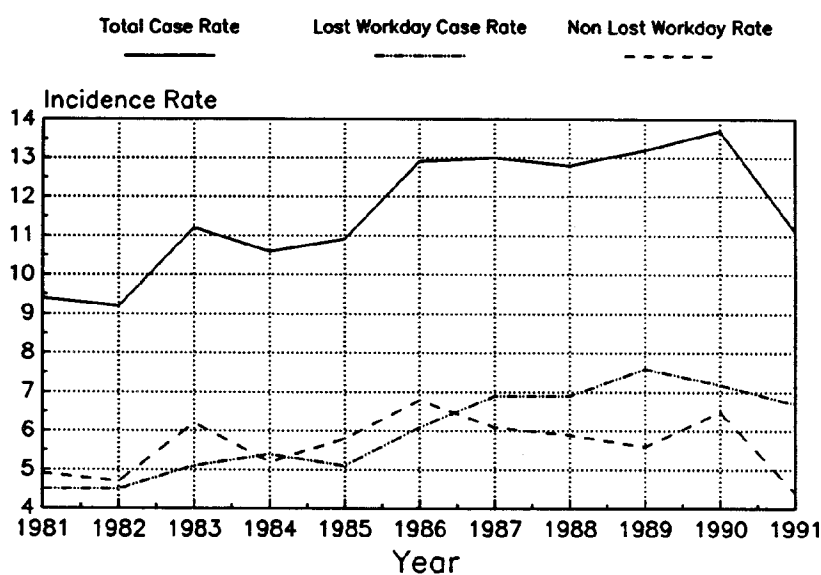
Eleven-Year History of the Transportation & Public Utilities Industry Maine 1981-1991



Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade industry, in 1991, recorded its lowest total case incidence rate since 1985 with 11.1 cases per 100 full-time workers which is a decrease of 19.0 percent over 1990. Also, the incidence rate for cases without lost time dropped to its lowest level since 1977 with a rate of 4.4 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Figure 12. Eleven-year History of the Wholesale Industry
Maine 1981-1991



Retail Trade

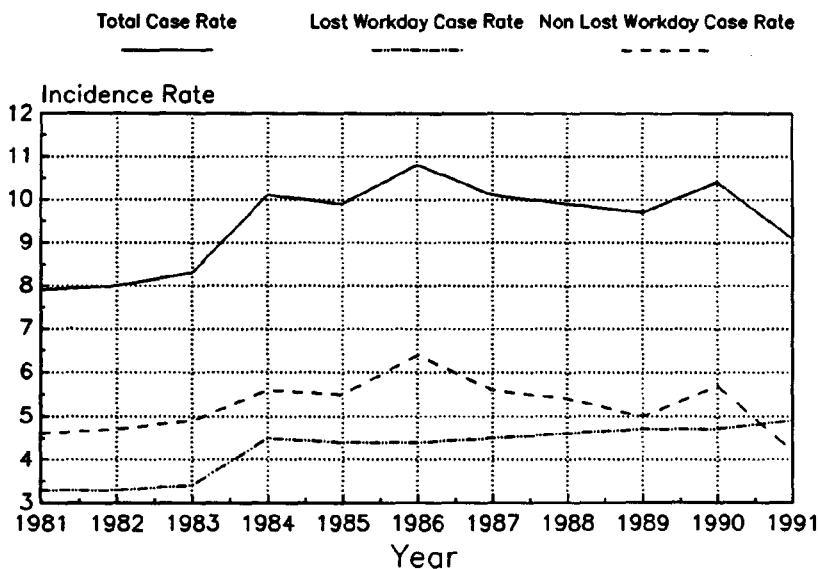
The Retail Trade industry's total case incidence rate decreased 12.5 percent in 1991 to 9.1 per 100 full-time workers. This rate is the lowest for the Retail Trade Industry since 1983 when a rate of 8.3 was recorded.

One component of the total case rate, the lost workday case incidence rate, however, rose to its highest level since the survey began to 4.9 cases per 100 full-time workers.

The non lost workday incidence rate of 4.2, which is the lowest ever for this industry accounted for the overall drop in the total case incidence rate for this industry.

Food Stores had the highest total case incidence rate with 15.3 cases per 100 full-time workers, followed by Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers as a group with a rate of 9.8, and General Merchandise Stores with a rate of 9.6. Conversely, Apparel and Accessory Stores recorded the lowest total case incidence rate with 5.3 cases per 100 full-time workers. followed by Home Furnishings and Equipment with a rate of 6.1.

Figure 13. Eleven-year History of the Retail Industry
Maine 1981-1991

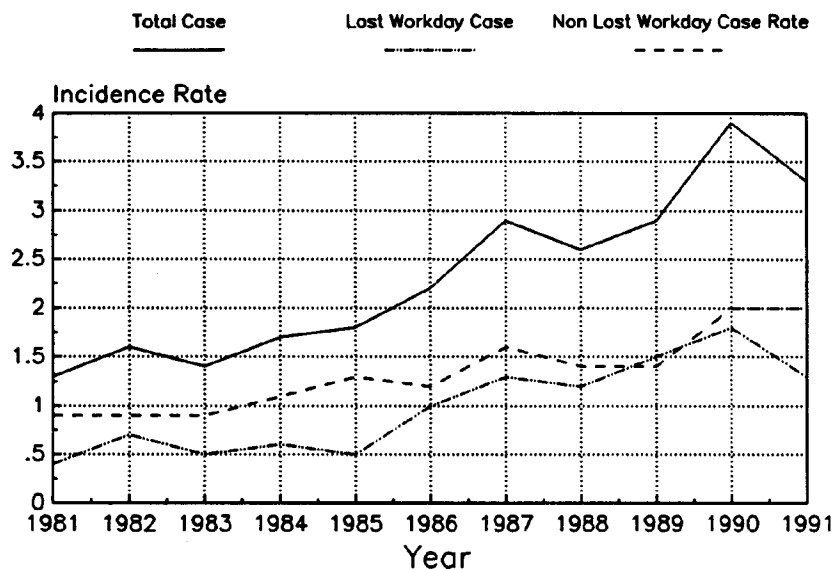


Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

This industry recorded the lowest incidence rates of all industries surveyed. The total case incidence rate and lost workday case incidence rate experienced a sharp drop in 1991 with rates of 3.3 (down 15.4 percent), and 1.3 (down 27.8 percent), respectively. This can be attributed to relatively fewer hazards present in this industry than in others.

Figure 14.

Eleven-year History of the Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry Maine 1981-1991

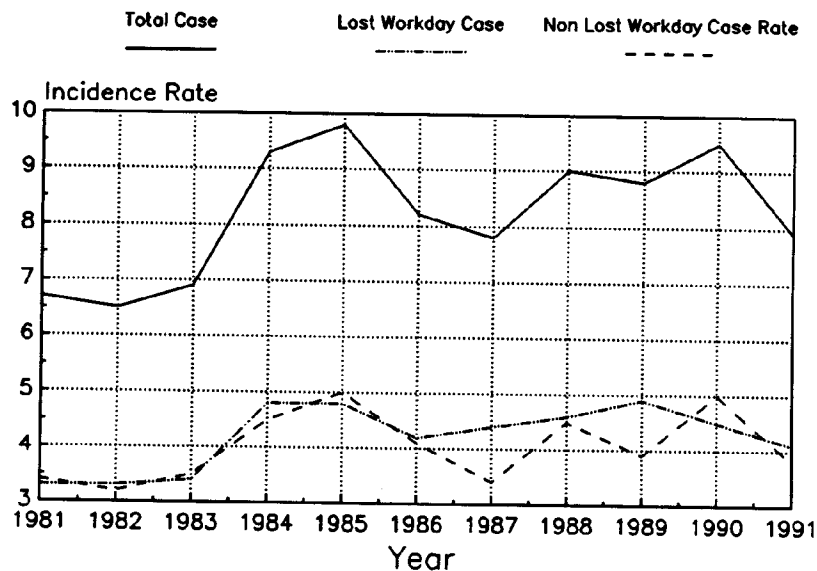


Services

The total case incidence rate for the Services industry dropped 16.8 percent to 7.9 in 1991. Contributing to the overall change was the lost workday case rate which dropped to its lowest level since 1983 with a value of 4.1, and the non lost workday case rate which fell to a rate of 3.8 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Of the publishable industries in this division, the highest total case incidence rates were in Health Services, Social Services, and Hotels and Lodging with total case incidence rates of 11.6, 11.4, and 7.3, respectively.

Figure 15. Eleven-year History of the Services Industry
Maine 1981-1991



ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

In 1991, there were 44 Major Industry Groups (identified by two-digit SIC codes; see Glossary) for which incidence rates were publishable. Of these, 33 groups recorded lower total case incidence rates in 1991 than in 1990, while 11 groups experienced an increase in rates. There was only one group whose incidence rate was publishable in 1991 but was not publishable in 1990. There were five groups that were publishable in 1990 but were not in 1991.

Of these 44 publishable industry groups, Transportation Equipment (SIC 37) experienced the private sector's highest total case incidence rate, 43.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or about 3 cases for every 7 full-time workers. The lowest total case rate was for Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services (SIC 87), with 2.2 cases per 100 workers. Expressed differently, the total case incidence rate of the most hazardous industry group was about 20 times greater than that of the least hazardous group. Clearly, a difference exists in the safety experience among various groups, a difference often affected by the hazards encountered in different industries.

In 1991, there were 15 publishable industry groups which had total case incidence rates greater than the all-industry (Private Sector) average (in 1990 there were 18 above average groups out of the 48 publishable groups). Major changes include Paper & Allied Products (SIC 26) which moved up from tenth place in 1990 to the fifth position; Heavy Construction Contractors (SIC 16) which moved from the thirteenth spot to the sixth position. and Food Stores (SIC 54) which moved from eighteenth place to the ninth position.

The majority of the 15 groups with above average total case rates are from the Construction and Manufacturing industries since these two groups are typically the the most hazardous. These 15 groups accounted for only 28 percent of the 1991 total private sector employment, but they experienced 52 percent of the recordable cases.

Text Table H: Total Case Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceeded the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	11.8	14.3	6.2	7.0	159.2	173.6
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	43.3	61.8	23.5	31.4	563.0	805.9
Food & Kindred Products	20	2	3	22.8	25.2	12.1	13.4	225.0	265.9
Leather & Leather Products	31	3	4	19.7	22.6	10.6	11.5	289.0	292.9
Lumber & Wood Products	24	4	6	18.4	21.9	10.1	11.9	224.4	300.0
Paper & Allied Products	26	5	10	18.1	19.1	7.6	8.5	289.5	286.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	6	12	16.9	17.9	8.3	8.2	197.9	250.4
Special Trade Contractors	17	7	13	16.0	17.5	7.9	8.1	198.2	201.1
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	8	5	15.9	22.2	7.2	10.9	204.0	289.3
Food Stores	54	9	18	15.3	14.4	10.6	9.3	313.7	201.2
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	10	15	14.3	15.3	8.9	8.8	184.1	192.2
Fabricated Metal Products	34	11	7	13.2	20.7	7.7	10.8	180.3	247.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35	12	*	13.1	14.2	5.8	6.7	120.3	148.7
General Building Contractors	15	13	9	12.6	19.7	6.9	10.4	203.4	237.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	49	14	*	12.1	8.9	4.9	2.9	132.1	94.6
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing	42	15	*	11.9	14.3	7.8	8.9	289.0	429.0

Note: * Represents those Industry Groups whose 1990 results rate did not exceed the all-industry rate.

Text Table I shows the 16 industry groups that recorded total case incidence rates for occupational **injuries** that exceeded the all-industry (Private Sector) rate. The most hazardous group in 1991 was the Transportation Equipment group in manufacturing with an incidence rate of 36.4. This was a 27 percent drop from a year ago, however, it remained the most hazardous industry due to the inherent risks of the work. Following Transportation Equipment was Food and Kindred Products and Lumber & Wood Products with total case incidence rates of 19.2 and 17.5 cases per 100 full-time workers, respectively.

Text Table I: Injury Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	10.6	12.6	5.6	6.3	132.3	144.2
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	36.4	50.1	20.2	26.5	435.1	622.6
Food & Kindred Products	20	2	4	19.2	25.2	10.2	11.3	179.3	218.0
Lumber & Wood Products	24	3	5	17.5	21.9	9.7	11.3	204.9	269.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	16	4	9	16.6	17.9	8.2	8.0	193.3	243.7
Special Trade Contractors	17	5	10	15.8	17.5	7.8	7.8	192.8	174.8
Paper & Allied Products	26	6	11	15.8	19.1	7.1	8.0	257.2	264.4
Leather & Leather Products	31	7	13	13.0	22.6	6.4	7.9	146.8	161.4
Wholesale-Nondurable Goods	51	8	15	13.7	15.3	8.6	8.5	173.4	181.8
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	9	3	13.2	22.2	5.9	9.9	118.0	219.5
General Building Contractors	15	10	7	12.4	19.7	10.2	6.8	203.2	223.5
Fabricated Metal Products	34	11	8	12.3	20.7	7.1	9.4	163.4	181.5
Food Stores	54	12	*	12.2	14.4	8.4	8.1	204.9	139.7
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35	13	*	11.8	12.6	5.1	6.0	84.1	119.8
Motor Freight Trans. & Warehousing	42	14	17	11.7	14.0	7.7	8.8	285.2	418.7
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	49	15	*	11.7	8.7	4.9	2.6	132.0	48.2
Health Services	80	16	19	10.8	12.9	6.0	6.7	133.6	130.9

Note: *Represents those Industry Groups whose 1990 results rate did not exceed the all-industry rate.

As shown in Text Table J, 8 industry groups recorded total case incidence rates for occupational **illnesses** that exceeded the all-industry rate of 1.2 case per 100 full-time workers. The most hazardous group in terms of illnesses was the Transportation Equipment group, which experienced a total illness incidence rate of 6.7 with 56.9 percent of the illnesses due to repeated trauma. Leather & Leather Products followed with an incidence rate of 6.9. Diseases due to repeated trauma (e.g., tendonitis, carpal tunnel syndrome) accounted for 86.9 percent of the illnesses in this industry.

Text Table J: Illness Incidence Rates for Industry Groups that Exceed the All-Industry Rate, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY	SIC	Rank		Total Cases		Total Lost Workday Cases		Total Lost Workdays	
		1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL IND.	01-89	-	-	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.7	27.4	29.4
Transportation Equipment	37	1	1	6.9	11.7	3.4	4.9	127.9	183.3
Leather & Leather Products	31	2	2	6.7	6.6	4.0	3.6	142.2	131.0
Food & Kindred Products	20	3	3	3.6	4.0	1.9	2.1	45.7	48.0
Food Stores	54	4	9	3.1	2.2	2.2	1.3	108.8	61.6
Rubber & Plastic Products	30	5	12	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.0	86.0	69.7
Paper & Allied Products	26	6	8	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.5	32.3	21.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	23	7	7	1.7	2.6	1.1	1.9	51.8	74.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	35	8	15	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	36.2	28.9

INCIDENCE RATES BY COMPANY SIZE

The incidence rates for different size firms vary. Generally, small firms with 1 to 10 employees have low incidence rates, while firms with 50 or more employees have higher incidence rates. In 1991, companies with 1000 or more employees had the highest total case incidence rate of the size class groupings with a rate of 21.8 cases per 100 full-time workers. This was, however, a 23.0 percent decrease from 1990. The incidence rate for Maine's smallest employers (Size 1-3) dropped again in 1991 by 32.6 percent after a decrease of 45.9 percent in 1990. Incidence rates also dropped considerably for firms with 100 to 249 employees falling 21.3 percent. The only group to experience an increase in total case incidence rates in 1991 was the 11 to 19 employees size class with an increase of 4.7 percent.

Text Table K: Total Case Incidence Rate by Size Class, Maine, 1990-1991

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Incidence Rate</u>		
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>%Chg</u>
ALL SIZES	11.8	14.3	-17.5
1-3	3.1	4.6	-32.6
4-10	4.5	5.0	-10.0
11-19	9.0	8.6	4.7
20-49	9.8	11.6	-15.5
50-99	13.1	15.9	-17.6
100-249	14.4	18.3	-21.3
250-499	14.4	16.7	-13.8
500-999	14.0	15.2	-7.9
1000+	21.5	28.3	-24.0

MAINE COMPARED TO THE UNITED STATES

In 1991, the total case incidence rate (unadjusted) in Maine was 40 percent higher than in the United States as a whole (11.8 cases versus 8.4 cases). Similarly, the lost workday case rate was 59 percent higher in Maine (6.2 cases versus 3.9 cases), and the incidence rate for lost workdays was 85 percent higher in Maine (159.7 cases versus 86.5 cases). In every year since the survey began, Maine's rates have exceeded the comparable national rates. However, the incidence rate for Lost Workdays for the U.S. as a whole increased 3.0 percent to 86.5 days while this rate decreased in the state of Maine in 1991 by 7.8 percent to 159.7 days.

Text Table L: Total Case Incidence Rates by Case Type, Maine and the United States, 1972-1991.

Survey Year	Total Cases				Lost Workday Cases				Lost Workdays			
	Maine		United States		Maine		United States		Maine		United States	
	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change	Incidence Rate	Percent Change
1972	11.3		10.9		3.9		3.3		57.6		47.9	
1973	11.4	0.9	11.0	0.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	3.0	71.8	24.7	53.3	11.3
1974	10.9	-4.4	10.4	-5.5	4.1	0.0	3.5	2.9	70.1	-2.4	54.6	2.4
1975	10.3	-5.5	9.1	-12.5	4.2	2.4	3.3	-5.7	77.6	10.7	56.1	2.7
1976	10.4	1.0	9.2	1.1	4.5	7.1	3.5	6.1	79.2	2.1	60.5	7.8
1977	10.4	0.0	9.3	1.1	4.8	6.7	3.8	8.6	87.7	10.7	61.6	1.8
1978	11.7	12.5	9.4	1.1	5.5	14.6	4.1	7.9	96.0	9.5	63.5	3.1
1979	12.1	3.4	9.5	1.1	6.2	12.7	4.3	4.9	104.2	8.5	67.7	6.6
1980	12.0	-0.8	8.7	-8.4	6.1	-1.6	4.0	-7.0	113.7	9.1	65.2	-3.7
1981	11.9	-0.8	8.3	-4.6	6.0	-1.6	3.8	-5.0	112.5	-1.1	61.7	-5.4
1982	10.9	-8.4	7.7	-7.2	5.5	-8.3	3.5	-7.9	114.0	1.3	58.7	-4.9
1983	11.0	0.9	7.6	-1.3	5.6	1.8	3.4	-2.9	110.1	-3.4	58.5	0.3
1984	13.2	20.0	8.0	5.3	6.7	19.6	3.7	8.8	139.4	26.6	63.4	8.4
1985	12.5	-5.3	7.9	-1.3	6.2	-7.5	3.6	-2.7	136.6	-2.0	64.9	2.4
1986	12.9	3.2	7.9	unch.	6.0	-3.2	3.6	unch.	128.2	6.1	65.8	1.4
1987	13.7	6.2	8.3	5.0	6.9	15.0	3.8	5.5	154.8	20.7	69.9	6.2
1988	14.4	5.1	8.6	3.6	7.4	7.2	4.0	5.3	167.9	8.5	76.1	8.9
1989	14.5	1.4	8.6	unch.	7.4	1.4	4.0	unch.	177.6	5.8	78.7	3.4
1990	14.3	-1.4	8.8	2.3	7.0	-5.4	4.1	2.5	173.6	-2.3	84.0	6.7
1991	11.8	-17.5	8.4	-4.5	6.2	-11.4	3.9	-4.9	159.7	-7.8	86.5	3.0

Why are Maine's incidence rates so much higher? One possible reason that can be quantitatively examined is the industry mix (the distribution of total employment in various industries). Obviously, if Maine's private sector has a higher proportion of employment in more hazardous industries than the nation as a whole, the all-industry incidence rate for Maine would be correspondingly greater. One can investigate this possibility by using the Standard Industry Mix (SIM) which permits comparisons between states or between a state and the nation. Briefly, the SIM bases the injury and illness experience of one area, in this case, Maine, on the industry mix of the area to which it is being compared, the United States. A more complete explanation can be found in Appendix A.

One subjective explanation for Maine's higher incidence rates is that this state has a strict safety enforcement program which issue fines and citations to those workplaces that do not comply with OSHA safety standards. Also, the Bureau of Labor Standards have outreach programs dealing with safety in the workplace and offers free consultations and training dealing with OSHA recordkeeping which may heighten safety awareness and result in a more accurate recording of injuries and illnesses that occur.

The disparity between Maine's rates and national rates exists at the industry division level. In 1990, all of the industry divisions experienced higher adjusted incidence rates in Maine than in the nation as a whole. However, this difference narrowed in 1991. The discrepancy was highest in Wholesale Trade and in Manufacturing where Maine's adjusted total case rates exceeded the national rates by nearly 38 percent and 28 percent, respectively.

Adjusting for the Standard Industry Mix has the effect of reducing Maine's Private Sector total case rate by nearly 8.5 percent. The rate for lost workday cases decreased by 8.1 percent and the rate for lost workdays also decreased by 8.1 percent. Although adjusting Maine's division level rates bring them closer to the national rates, the adjusted rates still exceed the corresponding national rates in most cases.

Text Table M: Total Case Incidence Rates adjusted to the U.S. Industry Mix, by Industry Division, 1991

Industry (SIC)	Injuries and Illnesses per 100 Workers								
	Total Cases			Lost Workday Cases			Lost Workdays		
	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.	Maine Unadj.	Maine Adjusted	U.S.
PRIVATE SECTOR (01-89)	11.8	10.8	8.4	6.2	5.7	3.9	159.7	146.7	86.5
Construction (15-17)	15.3	14.0	13.0	7.7	7.0	6.1	199.5	181.9	148.1
Manufacturing (20-39)	19.5	16.2	12.7	9.9	8.4	5.6	256.6	192.0	121.5
Transportation (40-49)	10.4	9.6	9.3	6.6	6.2	5.4	160.9	138.2	140.0
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	11.1	9.9	7.2	6.7	6.0	3.7	138.7	124.0	79.2
Retail Trade (52-59)	9.1	8.8	7.7	4.9	4.8	3.3	117.6	112.9	69.1
Finance (60-67)	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	29.8	27.5	24.1
Services (70-89)	7.9	6.6	6.2	4.1	3.4	2.8	120.9	102.5	60.0

TABLE 1

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	11.8	6.2	4.5	106.4	53.3	159.7	5.6
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	01-09	9.9	5.9	5.2	150.7	24.1	174.8	4.0
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	9.7	5.7	5.0	74.9	26.2	101.2	4.0
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	10.1	6.9	6.5	89.6	26.1	115.7	3.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	15.3	7.7	7.1	180.7	18.7	199.5	7.5
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	12.6	6.9	6.5	185.0	18.4	203.4	5.7
General Contractors - Residential	152	11.4	6.2	5.7	172.1	5.2	177.3	5.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	16.9	8.2	7.3	178.3	15.1	197.9	8.6
Highway and Street Construction	161	17.2	7.2	6.3	142.8	10.4	153.2	9.9
Heavy Construction, exc Highway and Street	162	16.7	9.1	8.1	213.6	18.6	232.3	7.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	16.0	7.9	7.2	177.9	20.2	198.2	8.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	20.8	6.2	5.9	129.7	14.9	144.5	14.6
Electrical Work	173	10.7	4.0	3.7	90.3	16.8	107.2	6.7
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	12.3	7.1	6.0	160.1	26.9	187.0	5.2
MANUFACTURING	20-39	19.5	9.9	5.8	131.9	124.7	256.6	9.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	22.8	12.1	9.5	165.1	60.0	225.0	10.7
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	20.4	7.7	7.0	104.2	29.7	133.9	12.6
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	9.9	5.2	3.1	95.7	71.8	167.5	4.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	18.4	10.1	8.4	177.1	47.3	224.4	8.3
Logging	241	17.1	11.6	10.8	302.2	8.1	310.3	5.3
Logging	2411	17.1	11.6	10.8	302.2	8.1	310.3	5.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	22.9	11.4	9.5	157.6	45.5	203.1	11.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	23.0	10.5	9.2	136.5	38.4	174.9	12.5
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	16.0	8.7	6.6	132.5	87.7	220.2	7.3
Wood Products, NEC	2499	16.4	9.0	6.7	145.9	98.4	244.3	7.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	18.1	7.6	3.7	141.8	147.7	289.5	10.5
Paper Mills	262	18.9	7.7	3.7	149.7	152.8	302.5	11.2
Pulp Mills	2621	18.9	7.7	3.7	149.7	152.8	302.5	11.2
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED	27	7.8	4.1	2.9	48.3	26.9	75.2	3.7
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	7.7	3.6	3.6	76.6	9.3	85.9	4.1
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	7.7	3.6	3.6	76.6	9.3	85.9	4.1
Commercial Printing	275	9.0	5.1	2.3	31.9	42.4	74.3	3.9
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	10.8	5.9	2.5	38.7	52.1	90.8	4.9
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	15.9	7.2	4.7	104.4	99.6	204.0	8.7
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	12.4	5.1	3.6	88.1	89.3	177.4	7.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	19.7	10.6	6.4	117.1	171.9	289.0	9.1
Footwear, except Rubber	314	17.9	9.8	6.1	98.3	165.9	264.1	8.0
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	18.2	9.3	8.1	106.4	152.9	259.3	8.9
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	17.4	11.7	4.7	83.1	179.0	262.1	5.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	13.2	7.7	6.4	140.3	40.0	180.3	5.6
INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	13.1	5.8	3.9	73.2	47.1	120.3	7.3
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	13.1	5.7	3.6	50.7	67.2	118.0	7.5

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Day of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MANUFACTURING (Continued)								
ELECTRONIC EQUIP. EXC COMPUTERS	36	5.2	3.1	2.1	42.7	25.8	68.5	2.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	3.5	2.1	1.8	52.3	21.4	73.6	1.3
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	3.7	2.1	1.7	12.7	24.3	36.9	1.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	43.3	23.5	9.2	201.1	361.9	563.0	19.8
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	51.5	28.9	10.6	241.8	466.8	708.6	22.6
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	54.8	30.9	10.7	238.4	511.9	750.3	23.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	10.4	6.6	4.4	135.8	25.1	160.9	3.8
LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANS.	41	3.8	2.6	2.5	47.3	1.9	49.2	1.2
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	11.9	7.8	7.3	262.9	26.0	289.0	4.1
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	421	11.9	7.6	7.4	269.2	23.4	292.5	4.2
COMMUNICATIONS	48	10.9	9.6	1.3	9.1	45.6	54.7	1.3
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	49	12.1	4.9	4.0	113.0	19.1	132.1	7.2
Electric Services	491	10.8	4.4	3.4	114.7	7.9	122.6	6.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	9.5	5.3	4.6	87.4	35.	122.5	4.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	11.1	6.7	5.6	94.5	44.2	138.7	4.4
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	7.2	4.1	3.1	57.4	27.9	85.3	3.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	3.6	1.5	1.5	34.3	1.1	35.5	2.1
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	14.3	8.9	7.6	126.1	58.0	184.1	5.4
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	9.1	4.9	4.3	85.2	32.4	117.6	4.2
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPP.	52	9.8	4.0	3.6	99.1	26.6	125.7	5.9
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealers	521	14.4	5.3	4.6	62.3	26.5	88.8	9.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.6	5.5	5.4	140.1	7.4	147.5	4.1
Department Stores	531	13.0	7.1	6.9	207.8	11.2	219.1	5.9
FOOD STORES	54	15.3	10.6	8.8	194.3	119.4	313.7	4.7
Grocery Stores	541	16.3	11.3	9.3	213.2	131.2	344.3	5.1
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	8.9	4.2	3.9	57.2	5.8	63.0	4.7
New and Used Car Dealers	551	9.8	4.7	4.1	64.6	11.5	76.1	5.1
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	5.3	2.6	2.6	38.4	5.1	43.5	2.7
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	6.1	3.4	3.1	78.9	13.5	92.4	2.8
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	6.7	3.7	3.7	72.5	14.3	86.8	3.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	7.4	3.5	3.1	47.3	4.5	51.8	3.9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	59	7.0	3.2	2.5	38.1	35.4	73.5	3.8
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	591	4.1	3.2	3.2	36.5	5.3	41.8	0.9
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	594	6.5	1.6	1.5	67.7	72.7	140.4	4.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	60-67	3.3	1.3	1.2	24.0	5.8	29.8	2.0
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	60	1.6	0.9	0.8	20.5	5.7	26.2	0.7
Commercial Banks	602	1.3	1.0	0.8	21.9	8.1	30.1	0.3

TABLE 1 (Continued)**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991**

		INCIDENCE RATES ³						
INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost workdays
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (Continued)								
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS AND SERV.	64	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
REAL ESTATE	65	4.9	2.9	2.6	25.6	9.6	35.2	2.0
SERVICES	70-89	7.9	4.1	3.4	94.5	26.4	120.9	3.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	7.3	3.7	2.8	27.5	8.7	36.2	3.6
Hotels and Motels	701	8.1	4.3	3.4	34.5	10.5	45.0	3.8
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	4.2	1.9	1.8	41.1	20.7	61.8	2.3
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	3.1	1.7	1.2	32.8	21.7	54.5	1.5
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARKING	75	6.5	2.7	2.4	163.9	11.1	175.0	3.7
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	3.8	2.0	2.0	26.0	6.7	32.8	1.9
HEALTH SERVICES	80	11.6	6.3	5.2	94.3	45.3	139.7	5.3
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	20.4	12.4	10.4	217.3	104.7	321.9	7.9
Hospitals	806	11.6	5.6	4.5	64.6	30.8	95.3	6.0
LEGAL SERVICES	81	3.3	1.1	1.1	13.9	2.8	16.7	2.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	7.1	2.2	2.0	22.4	5.7	28.1	4.9
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	11.4	6.2	5.9	460.8	6.4	467.2	5.3
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	3.2	1.7	1.4	16.6	13.3	29.9	1.5
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	2.2	1.1	0.6	19.5	25.4	44.9	1.1

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 2**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991**

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	INCIDENCE RATES³						
		Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	10.6	5.6	4.2	92.2	40.4	132.6	5.0
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	01-09	9.2	5.5	4.8	63.8	24.0	87.8	3.7
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	9.1	5.6	5.0	74.7	26.2	100.8	3.4
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	10.0	6.8	6.4	64.4	26.1	90.5	3.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	15.1	7.6	7.0	177.8	17.8	195.6	7.4
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	12.4	6.8	6.4	184.8	18.4	203.2	5.5
General Contractors - Residential	152	11.2	6.2	5.7	172.1	5.2	177.3	4.9
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	16.6	8.2	7.3	178.3	15.1	193.3	8.4
Highway and Street Construction	161	17.1	7.2	6.3	142.8	10.4	153.2	9.8
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway and Street	162	16.3	9.0	8.0	205.5	18.6	224.1	7.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	15.8	7.8	7.1	174.3	18.5	192.8	8.0
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	20.8	6.2	5.9	129.7	14.9	144.5	14.6
Electrical Work	173	10.4	3.8	3.6	86.6	16.8	103.4	6.5
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	12.1	7.1	6.0	160.1	26.9	187.0	5.1
MANUFACTURING	20-39	16.5	8.5	5.1	111.8	89.1	200.9	8.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	19.3	10.2	8.7	142.5	36.9	179.3	9.0
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	18.7	7.2	6.5	76.4	19.0	95.4	11.5
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRIC	23	8.2	4.0	2.7	84.3	31.3	115.6	4.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	17.5	9.7	8.2	172.7	32.2	204.9	7.8
Logging	241	17.0	11.6	10.8	302.2	8.1	310.3	5.3
Logging	2411	17.0	11.6	10.8	302.2	8.1	310.3	5.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	22.2	11.0	9.5	157.4	43.0	200.4	11.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	22.6	10.4	9.2	136.5	37.5	174.0	12.2
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	14.2	8.1	6.0	119.5	44.4	163.9	6.2
Wood Products, NEC	2499	14.4	8.2	6.0	130.4	47.0	177.4	6.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	15.8	7.1	3.4	127.7	129.5	257.2	8.7
Paper Mills	262	16.4	7.2	3.5	134.9	134.2	269.1	9.3
Pulp Mills	2621	16.4	7.2	3.5	134.9	134.2	269.1	9.3
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED	27	7.1	3.6	2.5	37.2	22.2	59.5	3.5
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	7.1	3.2	3.2	67.2	9.3	76.5	3.9
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	7.1	3.2	3.2	67.2	9.3	76.5	3.9
Commercial Printing	275	8.6	4.7	2.2	16.8	38.6	55.5	3.9
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	10.3	5.4	2.4	20.1	47.4	67.5	4.8
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	13.2	5.9	3.9	67.3	50.8	118.0	7.2
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	9.4	3.6	2.6	49.5	30.2	79.8	5.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	13.0	6.6	4.5	71.0	75.9	146.8	6.4
Footwear, except Rubber	314	11.2	5.8	4.1	53.5	75.0	128.5	5.5
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	12.5	6.1	5.3	50.7	91.4	142.1	6.4
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	11.1	6.8	3.6	69.0	86.9	155.9	4.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	12.3	7.1	6.2	134.9	28.5	163.4	5.2
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	11.8	5.1	3.5	52.8	31.3	84.1	6.7
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	11.7	4.8	3.3	41.4	37.1	78.6	6.9

TABLE 2 (Continued)**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991**

INCIDENCE RATES ³								
INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MANUFACTURING (Continued)								
ELECTRONIC EQUIP. EXC COMPUTERS	36	4.0	2.4	1.7	23.1	14.2	37.3	1.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	2.1	1.4	1.3	25.3	5.0	30.3	0.7
Semiconductors and Related Equipment	3674	2.4	1.5	1.4	9.7	7.4	17.1	0.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	36.4	20.2	8.1	169.1	266.0	435.1	16.2
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	44.2	25.1	9.5	206.2	345.3	551.5	19.1
Ship, Building and Repairing	3731	46.8	26.7	9.5	199.3	378.7	578.0	20.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	10.2	6.6	4.3	135.1	24.1	159.2	3.6
LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANSPORTATION	41	3.8	2.6	2.5	47.3	1.9	49.2	1.2
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	11.7	7.7	7.2	261.2	24.0	285.2	4.0
Trucking and Courier Services exc. Air	421	11.7	7.5	7.3	267.4	21.2	288.6	4.2
COMMUNICATIONS	48	10.6	9.5	1.3	9.1	44.5	53.6	1.0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERV.	49	11.7	4.9	4.0	112.9	19.1	132.0	6.8
Electric Services	491	10.3	4.4	3.4	114.6	7.9	122.5	5.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	8.8	4.9	4.3	73.6	27.3	100.9	3.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	10.7	6.5	5.4	91.9	40.9	132.8	4.2
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	7.2	4.1	3.1	57.4	27.5	84.9	3.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	3.6	1.5	1.5	34.3	1.1	35.5	2.1
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	13.7	8.6	7.4	121.2	52.2	173.4	5.1
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	8.2	4.4	3.9	68.1	23.3	91.4	3.9
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPP.	52	9.6	3.9	3.5	93.7	25.6	119.3	5.7
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealers	521	14.0	5.2	4.5	52.7	24.6	77.3	8.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	9.5	5.4	5.3	138.8	7.4	146.2	4.1
Department Stores	531	12.9	7.0	6.8	205.8	11.2	217.0	5.9
FOOD STORES	54	12.2	8.4	7.1	132.1	72.8	204.9	3.8
Grocery Stores	541	13.3	9.2	7.8	145.2	80.0	225.2	4.1
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	8.6	3.9	3.6	53.0	5.8	58.8	4.7
New and Used Car Dealers	551	9.6	4.5	3.9	59.1	11.5	70.6	5.1
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	5.3	2.6	2.6	38.4	4.8	43.1	2.7
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	6.1	3.3	3.0	77.8	13.5	92.4	2.8
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	6.6	3.6	3.6	70.5	14.3	84.9	3.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	7.1	3.3	3.0	32.0	4.5	36.5	3.8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	59	6.0	2.8	2.3	30.9	30.4	61.3	3.2
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	591	4.1	3.2	3.2	36.5	5.3	41.8	0.9
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	594	3.8	1.0	0.9	43.8	65.1	108.9	2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	60-67	2.9	1.1	1.0	16.2	4.3	20.5	1.8
Depository Institutions	60	1.3	0.6	0.5	6.8	5.7	12.5	0.7
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	602	1.0	0.7	0.5	4.0	8.1	12.1	0.3

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INCIDENCE RATES³

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (Continued)								
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS AND SERV.	64	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
REAL ESTATE	65	4.9	2.8	2.5	22.2	9.6	31.8	2.0
SERVICES	70-89	7.2	3.8	3.1	81.0	22.4	103.4	3.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	6.6	3.5	2.6	26.1	8.7	34.8	3.1
Hotels and Motels	701	7.8	4.0	3.1	32.7	10.5	43.2	3.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	3.9	1.7	1.6	38.9	7.9	46.8	2.3
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	2.7	1.4	1.1	30.3	7.5	37.8	1.3
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARKING	75	6.5	2.7	2.4	163.9	11.1	175.0	3.7
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	3.8	2.0	2.0	26.0	6.7	32.8	1.9
HEALTH SERVICES	80	10.8	6.0	4.9	89.5	44.1	133.6	4.8
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	19.6	12.1	10.0	206.0	101.3	307.2	7.5
Hospitals	806	10.3	5.2	4.1	61.8	30.3	92.1	5.1
LEGAL SERVICES	81	2.8	0.7	0.7	12.6	0.6	13.1	2.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	6.8	2.0	1.9	15.4	2.3	17.7	4.9
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	10.5	5.4	5.1	336.8	6.4	343.2	5.1
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	3.1	1.7	1.4	16.6	13.3	29.9	1.4
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	1.7	0.3	0.1	3.0	10.2	13.2	0.3

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 3

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	INCIDENCE RATES ³						
		Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	1.2	0.6	0.4	14.4	12.9	27.3	0.6
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	01-09	0.7	0.4	0.4	87.0	0.1	87.0	0.3
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.2	0.0	25.5	0.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.9	3.9	0.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
General Contractors - Residential	152	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.6	0.0	4.6	0.2
Highway and Street Construction	161	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway and Street	162	0.4	0.1	0.1	8.1	0.0	8.1	0.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.6	1.7	5.4	0.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electrical Work	173	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.2
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
MANUFACTURING	20-39	2.9	1.4	0.7	20.1	35.6	55.7	1.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	3.6	1.9	0.8	22.6	23.1	45.7	1.7
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	1.7	0.6	0.5	27.8	10.8	38.6	1.1
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	1.7	1.1	0.5	11.3	40.5	51.8	0.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	0.8	0.3	0.2	4.4	15.1	19.5	0.5
Logging	241	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Logging	2411	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.5	2.7	0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.3
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	1.8	0.7	0.6	13.0	43.3	56.3	1.1
Wood Products, NEC	2499	2.1	0.8	0.7	15.5	51.4	66.9	1.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2.3	0.5	0.3	14.1	18.2	32.3	1.8
Paper Mills	262	2.4	0.5	0.2	14.8	18.5	33.4	1.9
Pulp Mills	2621	2.4	0.5	0.2	14.8	18.5	33.4	1.9
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED	27	0.7	0.5	0.4	11.1	4.6	15.7	0.2
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	0.6	0.4	0.4	9.4	0.0	9.4	0.1
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	0.6	0.4	0.4	9.4	0.0	9.4	0.1
Commercial Printing	275	0.4	0.4	0.1	15.0	3.8	18.8	0.1
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	0.5	0.4	0.1	18.6	4.7	23.3	0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	2.7	1.3	0.8	37.1	48.9	86.0	1.4
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	3.0	1.5	0.9	38.6	59.0	97.6	1.6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	6.7	4.0	1.9	46.1	96.1	142.2	2.7
Footwear, except Rubber	314	6.6	4.1	2.0	44.8	90.8	135.6	2.6
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	5.7	3.2	2.9	55.7	61.5	117.2	2.5
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	6.3	4.8	1.1	14.1	92.1	106.1	1.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	0.9	0.6	0.3	5.4	11.5	16.9	0.3
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	1.3	0.7	0.4	20.4	15.7	36.2	0.6
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	1.5	0.8	0.3	9.3	30.1	39.4	0.6

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INCIDENCE RATES ³								
INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
MANUFACTURING (Continued)								
ELECTRONIC EQUIP. EXC COMPUTERS	36	1.2	0.6	0.4	19.7	11.6	31.3	0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	1.3	0.7	0.5	27.0	16.3	43.3	0.6
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	1.3	0.7	0.3	3.0	16.8	19.9	0.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	6.9	3.4	1.2	32.0	95.9	127.9	3.6
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	7.3	3.8	1.1	35.7	121.5	157.5	3.5
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	8.0	4.2	1.2	39.1	133.2	172.4	3.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.2
LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANSPORTATION	41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.0	3.8	0.1
Trucking and Courier Services exc Air	421	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.1	3.9	0.1
COMMUNICATIONS	48	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.3
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERV	49	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Electric Services	491	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	0.7	0.5	0.4	13.8	7.8	21.6	0.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	3.3	6.0	0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE - DURABLE GOODS	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	0.6	0.3	0.2	5.0	5.7	10.7	0.3
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	0.8	0.6	0.4	17.1	9.1	26.3	0.3
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPP.	52	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.4	1.0	6.5	0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	521	0.4	0.2	0.2	9.6	1.8	11.5	0.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
Department Stores	531	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
FOOD STORES	54	3.1	2.2	1.7	62.2	46.5	108.8	0.9
Grocery Stores	541	3.0	2.0	1.5	68.0	51.1	119.2	1.0
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0
New & Used Car Dealers	551	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	0.3	0.2	0.2	15.3	0.0	15.4	0.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	59	1.0	0.4	0.2	7.2	5.0	12.2	0.6
Drug Stores and Proprietary stores	591	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	594	2.7	0.6	0.6	23.9	7.7	31.5	2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	60-67	0.4	0.2	0.2	7.8	1.5	9.3	0.2
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	60	0.4	0.3	0.3	13.7	0.0	13.7	0.0
Commercial Banks	602	0.3	0.3	0.3	17.9	0.01	17.9	0.0

TABLE 3 (Continued)**Incidence Rates of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991**

INCIDENCE RATES ³								
INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (Continued)								
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS AND SERV.	64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REAL ESTATE	65	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0
SERVICES	70-89	0.6	0.3	0.2	13.5	4.0	17.5	0.3
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.5
Hotels and Motels	701	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	12.8	15.0	0.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.5	14.2	16.7	0.2
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARKING	75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEALTH SERVICES	80	0.8	0.3	0.3	4.8	1.3	6.1	0.6
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	0.8	0.4	0.4	11.3	3.4	14.7	0.4
Hospitals	806	1.2	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.4	3.2	0.9
LEGAL SERVICES	81	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.2	3.6	0.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.0	3.4	10.4	0.0
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	1.0	0.8	0.8	124.0	0.0	124.0	0.2
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.0	10.2	13.2	0.3

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 4

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	39,022	20,522	14,965	351,772	175,990	527,762	18,486	26
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	01-09	385	228	202	5,854	935	6,789	156	30
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	211	123	109	1,630	571	2,201	88	18
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	94	64	60	831	242	1,073	29	17
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	2,966	1,497	1,369	35,033	3,633	38,666	1,463	26
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	640	348	329	9,388	933	10,321	288	30
General Contractors - Residential	152	374	203	189	5,661	171	5,832	167	29
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	16	632	310	274	6,832	563	7,395	321	24
Highway and Street Construction	161	279	117	103	2,318	169	2,487	161	21
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway, Street	162	353	193	171	4,514	394	4,908	160	25
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,694	839	766	18,813	2,137	20,950	854	25
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	461	137	130	2,872	329	3,201	324	23
Electrical Work	173	179	66	62	1,508	281	1,789	112	27
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	402	231	198	5,246	882	6,128	171	27
MANUFACTURING	20-39	17,177	8,747	5,074	116,244	109,903	226,147	8,425	26
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,392	738	576	10,062	3,654	13,716	654	19
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	384	146	132	1,966	561	2,527	238	17
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	216	113	69	2,096	1,574	3,670	103	32
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	1,703	932	781	16,401	7,385	20,786	767	22
Logging	241	408	277	259	7,221	193	7,414	127	27
Logging	2411	408	277	259	7,221	193	7,414	127	27
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	593	295	247	4,079	1,179	5,258	298	18
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	528	241	211	3,129	880	4,009	287	17
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	495	270	204	4,090	2,706	6,796	225	25
Wood Products, NEC	2499	427	235	174	3,791	2,557	6,348	192	27
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	2,965	1,249	599	23,229	24,204	47,433	1,716	38
Paper Mills	262	2,741	1,113	537	21,748	22,195	43,943	1,628	39
Pulp Mills	2621	2,741	1,113	537	21,748	22,195	43,943	1,628	39

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
MANUFACTURING (Continued)									
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED	27	372	196	137	2,302	1,280	3,582	176	18
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	165	78	78	1,642	199	1,841	87	24
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	165	78	78	1,642	199	1,841	87	24
Commercial Printing	275	174	98	45	615	819	1,434	76	15
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	168	92	39	604	813	1,417	76	15
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	473	215	140	3,113	2,971	6,084	258	28
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	307	125	88	2,174	2,203	4,377	182	35
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1,692	909	550	10,077	14,798	24,875	783	27
Footwear, except Rubber	314	1,255	691	431	6,906	11,657	18,563	564	27
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	582	298	260	3,395	4,881	8,276	284	28
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	331	222	90	1,583	3,409	4,992	109	22
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	351	203	171	3,721	1,061	4,782	148	24
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	562	249	167	3,144	2,022	5,166	313	21
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	253	109	69	977	1,295	2,272	144	21
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. EXC. COMPUTERS	36	381	226	153	3,133	1,893	5,026	155	22
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	173	106	87	2,595	1,060	3,655	67	34
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	106	61	49	363	694	1,057	45	17
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	5,345	2,903	1,139	24,806	44,634	69,440	2,442	24
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	4,876	2,739	1,003	22,883	44,167	67,050	2,137	24
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	4,728	2,662	926	20,570	44,160	64,730	2,066	24
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	2,175	1,388	910	28,377	5,244	33,621	786	24
LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANS.	41	38	26	25	478	19	497	12	19
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	913	597	559	20,207	1,999	22,206	315	37
Trucking, and Courier Services exc. Air	421	877	564	547	19,913	1,728	21,641	312	38
COMMUNICATIONS	48	496	438	60	416	2,084	2,500	58	6
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICE	49	568	230	187	5,287	896	6,182	338	27
Electric Services	491	446	184	141	4,754	328	5,082	262	28

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	8,906	4,977	4,309	81,614	32,791	114,405	3,929	23
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	2,373	1,431	1,192	20,296	9,485	29,781	942	21
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	714	402	309	5,653	2,752	8,405	312	21
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	80	34	34	756	25	781	46	23
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,659	1,029	883	14,643	6,733	21,376	630	21
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	6,533	3,546	3,117	61,318	23,306	84,624	2,987	24
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN	52	399	161	145	4,018	1,080	5,098	238	32
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	521	329	122	106	1,421	604	2,025	207	17
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	672	385	379	9,850	522	10,372	287	27
Department Stores	531	602	328	322	9,661	522	10,183	274	31
FOOD STORES	54	1,912	1,325	1,102	24,354	14,959	39,313	587	30
Grocery Stores	541	1,862	1,283	1,060	24,312	14,959	39,271	579	31
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	916	431	401	5,915	598	6,513	485	15
New and Used Car Dealers	551	401	193	169	2,650	470	3,120	208	16
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	205	101	100	1,479	197	1,676	104	17
FURNITURE AND EQUIP. STORES	57	155	85	77	1,991	340	2,331	70	27
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	99	55	55	1,072	212	1,284	44	23
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	1,327	625	568	8,544	808	9,352	702	15
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	59	947	433	345	5,167	4,802	9,969	514	23
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	591	97	75	75	862	124	986	22	13
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	594	254	63	60	2,640	2,837	5,477	191	87

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	60-67	671	271	248	4,903	1,188	6,091	400	22
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION	60	127	74	64	1,614	447	2,061	53	28
Commercial Banks	602	59	46	36	1,029	382	1,411	13	31
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS SERV.	64	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
REAL ESTATE	65	123	72	65	638	240	878	51	12
SERVICES	70-89	6,566	3,392	2,834	78,867	22,051	100,918	3,173	30
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	431	219	165	1,625	514	2,139	211	10
Hotels and Motels	701	374	199	155	1,596	485	2,081	174	10
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	117	53	50	1,156	582	1,738	64	33
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	314	168	119	3,281	2,171	5,452	146	32
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARK	75	206	87	75	5,227	353	5,580	119	64
AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES	79	88	45	45	600	155	755	43	17
HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,832	2,069	1,712	31,132	14,959	46,091	1,763	22
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	1,783	1,089	910	19,015	9,161	28,176	694	26
Hospitals	806	1,824	880	707	10,177	4,848	15,025	944	17
LEGAL SERVICES	81	119	41	41	505	102	607	789	15
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	339	104	98	1,074	271	1,345	235	13
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	775	418	399	31,254	436	31,690	357	76
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	66	35	29	339	273	612	31	17
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH, SERV.	87	159	80	43	1,382	1,803	3,185	79	40

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 5

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY ¹	SIC ²	Total ⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	34,881	18,501	13,760	303,485	133,060	436,545	16,369	24
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	01-09	357	213	187	2,476	933	3,409	143	16
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	197	122	108	1,625	569	2,194	75	18
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	93	63	59	597	242	839	29	13
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	2,919	1,477	1,349	34,465	3,451	37,916	1,437	26
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	628	344	325	9,377	933	10,310	280	30
General Contractors - Residential	152	368	203	189	5,661	171	5,832	161	29
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	622	307	271	6,660	563	7,223	314	24
Highway and Street Construction	161	277	117	103	2,318	169	2,487	159	21
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway, Street	162	345	190	168	4,342	394	4,736	155	25
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	1,669	826	753	18,428	1,955	20,950	854	25
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	461	137	130	2,872	329	3,201	324	23
Electrical Work	173	173	64	60	1,445	281	1,726	109	27
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	398	231	198	5,246	882	6,128	167	27
MANUFACTURING	20-39	14,583	7501	4,501	98,547	78,535	177,082	7,078	24
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	1,174	624	528	8,682	2,248	10,930	550	18
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	352	135	122	1,441	358	1,799	217	13
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	179	88	59	1,848	686	2,534	91	29
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	1,625	902	761	15,994	2,983	18,977	719	21
Logging	241	407	277	259	7,221	193	7,414	126	27
Logging	2411	407	277	259	7,221	193	7,414	126	27
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	575	286	245	4,074	1,113	5,187	289	18
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	518	239	211	3,129	860	3,989	279	17
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	439	249	186	3,688	1,370	5,058	190	20
Wood Products, NEC	2499	373	214	156	3,389	1,221	4,610	159	22
PAPER	26	2,585	1,164	558	20,919	21,220	42,139	1,421	36
Paper Mills	262	2,389	1,041	502	19,596	19,502	39,098	1,348	38
Pulp Mills	2621	2,389	1,041	502	19,596	19,502	39,098	1,348	38

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
MANUFACTURING (Continued)									
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED	27	340	172	118	1,773	1,059	2,832	168	16
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	153	69	69	1,440	199	1,639	84	24
Publishing or Publishing and Printing	2711	153	69	69	1,440	199	1,639	84	24
Commercial Printing	275	166	91	43	325	746	1,071	75	12
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	160	85	37	314	740	1,054	75	12
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	393	177	115	2,006	1,514	3,520	216	20
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	232	89	65	1,222	746	1,968	143	22
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	1,118	567	385	6,110	6,529	12,639	551	22
Footwear, except Rubber	314	798	405	290	3,761	5,273	9,034	384	22
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	399	196	169	1,618	2,917	4,535	203	23
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	211	130	69	1,315	1,655	2,970	81	23
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	327	188	164	3,577	756	4,333	139	23
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	505	219	151	2,267	1,346	3,613	286	16
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Machinery	359	225	93	64	798	715	1,513	132	16
ELECTRONIC EQUIP. EXC COMPUTERS	36	292	179	125	1,692	1,040	2,732	113	15
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	106	69	63	1,256	250	1,506	37	22
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	68	42	41	277	212	489	26	12
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	4,489	2,488	996	20,860	32,809	53,669	2,001	22
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	4,185	2,377	900	19,506	32,673	52,179	1,808	22
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	4,037	2,300	823	17,193	32,666	49,859	1,737	22
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	40-49	2,128	1,378	901	28,235	5,038	33,273	749	24
LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANS.	41	38	26	25	478	19	497	12	19
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	902	591	553	20,073	1,842	21,915	310	37
Trucking and Courier Services exc Air	421	866	558	541	19,779	1,571	21,350	307	38
COMMUNICATIONS	48	482	436	59	414	2,035	2,449	46	6
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICE.	49	548	229	186	5,282	895	6,177	319	27
Electric Services	491	426	183	140	4,749	328	5,077	243	28

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	8,229	4,545	3,972	68,719	25,516	94,235	3,684	21
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	2,304	1,396	1,168	19,721	8,780	28,501	908	20
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	713	401	309	5,653	2,714	8,367	312	21
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	80	34	34	756	25	781	46	23
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	1,591	995	859	14,068	6,066	20,134	596	20
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	5,925	3,149	2,804	48,998	16,736	65,734	2,776	21
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN	52	389	157	141	3,798	1,038	4,836	232	31
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	521	319	118	102	1,201	562	1,763	201	15
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	668	381	375	9,754	522	10,276	287	27
Department Stores	531	598	324	318	9,565	522	10,087	274	31
FOOD STORES	54	1,528	1,052	885	16,554	9,128	25,682	476	24
Grocery Stores	541	1,520	1,052	885	16,554	9,128	25,682	476	24
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	891	406	376	5,483	598	6,081	485	15
New and Used Car Dealers	551	393	185	161	2,425	470	2,895	208	16
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	203	100	100	1,479	183	1,662	103	17
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	153	83	75	1,962	340	2,302	70	28
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	97	53	53	1,043	212	1,255	44	24
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	1,279	588	534	5,776	805	6,581	691	11
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	59	814	382	318	4,192	4,122	9,969	432	22
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	591	97	75	75	862	124	986	22	13
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	594	150	39	36	1,709	2,538	4,247	111	109

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Injuries by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	60-67	592	225	208	3,313	876	4,189	367	19
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	60	99	47	37	538	447	985	52	21
Commercial Banks	602	45	33	23	187	382	569	12	17
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS SERV.	64	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
REAL ESTATE	65	121	70	63	553	240	793	51	11
SERVICES	70-89	6,047	3,145	2,627	67,579	18,706	86,285	2,902	27
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	388	207	153	1,540	514	2,054	181	10
Hotels and Motels	701	360	187	143	1,511	485	1,996	173	11
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	111	47	46	1,094	223	1,317	64	28
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	267	139	108	3,031	752	3,783	128	27
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARK	75	206	87	75	5,227	353	5,580	119	64
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERV.	79	88	45	45	600	155	755	43	17
HEALTH SERVICES	80	3,557	1,976	1,621	29,543	14,540	44,083	1,581	22
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	1,714	1,057	878	18,030	8,862	26,892	657	25
Hospitals	806	1,627	825	654	9,740	4,783	14,523	802	18
LEGAL SERVICES	81	102	24	24	456	21	477	78	20
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	328	95	91	739	108	847	233	9
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	709	366	347	22,844	436	23,280	343	64
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	63	35	29	339	273	612	28	17
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	118	59	34	1,169	1,079	2,248	59	38

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

TABLE 6

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

<u>INDUSTRY¹</u>	<u>SIC²</u>	<u>Total⁴ Cases</u>	<u>Total Lost Workday Cases</u>	<u>Cases With Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days Away From Work</u>	<u>Days of Restricted Work Activity</u>	<u>Total Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays</u>	<u>Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases</u>
PRIVATE SECTOR, ALL INDUSTRIES	01-89	3,991	2,016	1,201	47,558	42,690	90,248	1,972	45
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	01-09	28	15	15	3,378	2	3,380	13	225
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	07	14	1	1	5	2	7	13	7
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	01-02	1	1	1	234	0	234	0	234
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15-17	47	20	20	568	182	750	26	38
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	15	12	4	4	11	0	11	8	3
General Contractors - Residential	152	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
HEAVY CONSTRUCT CONTRACTORS	16	10	3	3	172	0	172	7	57
Highway and Street Construction	161	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Heavy Construction, exc. Highway and Street	162	8	3	3	172	0	172	5	57
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	17	25	13	13	385	182	567	11	44
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Work	173	6	2	2	63	0	63	3	32
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	179	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
MANUFACTURING	20-39	2,594	1,246	573	17,697	31,368	49,065	1,347	39
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	20	218	114	48	1,380	1,406	2,786	104	24
Canned, Frozen, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables	203	32	11	10	525	203	728	21	66
APPAREL PRODUCTS FROM FABRICS	23	37	25	10	248	888	1,136	12	45
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	24	78	30	20	407	1,402	1,809	48	60
Logging	241	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Logging	2411	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	242	18	9	2	5	66	71	9	8
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General	2421	10	2	0	0	20	20	8	10
Miscellaneous Wood Products	249	56	21	18	402	1,336	1,738	35	83
Wood Products, NEC	2499	54	21	18	402	1,336	1,738	33	83
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	26	380	85	41	2,310	2,984	5,294	295	62
Paper Mills	262	352	72	35	2,152	2,693	4,845	280	67
Pulp Mills	2621	352	72	35	2,152	2,693	4,845	280	67

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
MANUFACTURING (Continued)									
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED	27	32	24	19	529	221	750	8	31
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	271	12	9	9	202	0	202	3	22
Newspapers - Publishing and/or Printing	2711	12	9	9	202	0	202	3	22
Commercial Printing	275	8	7	2	290	73	363	1	52
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2752	8	7	2	290	73	363	1	52
RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS	30	80	38	25	1,107	1,457	2,564	42	67
Miscellaneous Plastic Products	308	75	36	23	952	1,457	2,409	39	67
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	31	574	342	165	3,967	8,269	12,236	232	36
Footwear, except Rubber	314	466	286	141	3,145	6,384	9,529	180	33
Men's Footwear, except Athletic	3143	183	102	91	1,777	1,964	3,741	81	37
Women's Footwear, except Athletic	3144	120	92	21	268	1,754	2,022	28	22
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	34	24	15	7	144	305	449	9	30
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL MACHINES	35	57	30	16	877	676	1,553	27	52
Misc. Industrial and Commercial Equip.	359	28	16	5	179	580	759	12	47
ELECTRONIC EQUIP., EXC COMPUTERS	36	89	47	28	1,441	853	2,294	42	49
Electronic Components and Accessories	367	67	37	24	1,339	810	2,149	30	58
Semiconductors and Related Devices	3674	38	19	8	86	482	568	19	30
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	37	856	415	143	3,946	11,825	15,771	441	38
Ship, Boat Building, and Repairing	373	691	362	103	3,377	11,494	14,871	329	41
Ship Building and Repairing	3731	691	362	103	3,377	11,494	14,871	329	41
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES 40-49		47	10	9	142	206	348	37	35
LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANS.	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING	42	11	6	6	134	157	291	5	49
Trucking and Courier Services, exc Air	421	11	6	6	134	157	291	5	49
COMMUNICATIONS	48	14	2	1	2	49	51	12	26
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERV	49	20	1	1	5	0	5	19	5
Electric Services	491	20	1	1	5	0	5	19	5

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	50-59	677	432	337	12,895	7,275	20,170	245	47
WHOLESALE TRADE	50-51	69	35	24	575	705	1,280	34	37
WHOLESALE - DURABLE GOODS	50	1	1	0	0	38	38	0	38
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE GOODS	51	68	34	24	575	667	1,242	34	37
RETAIL TRADE	52-59	608	397	313	12,320	6,570	18,890	211	48
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN	52	10	4	4	220	42	262	6	66
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	521	10	40	4	220	42	262	6	66
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	53	4	4	4	96	0	96	0	24
Department Stores	531	4	4	4	96	0	96	0	24
FOOD STORES	54	384	273	217	7,800	5,831	13,631	111	50
Grocery Stores	541	342	231	175	7,758	5,831	13,589	111	59
AUTO DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	55	25	25	25	432	0	432	0	17
New and Used Car Dealers	551	8	8	8	225	0	225	0	28
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56	2	1	0	0	14	14	1	14
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT STORES	57	2	2	2	29	0	29	0	15
Furniture, Home Furnishings Stores	571	2	2	2	29	0	29	0	15
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	58	48	37	34	2,768	3	2,771	11	75
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	59	133	51	27	975	680	1,655	82	32
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	594	104	24	24	931	299	1,230	80	51

TABLE 6 (Continued)**Number of Recordable Occupational Illnesses by Type and Industry, Maine, 1991**

INDUSTRY¹	SIC²	Total⁴ Cases	Total Lost Workday Cases	Cases With Days Away From Work	Days Away From Work	Days of Restricted Work Activity	Total Lost Workdays	Nonfatal Cases w/o Lost Workdays	Average Lost Workdays per Lost Workday Cases
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	60-67	79	46	40	1,590	312	1,902	33	41
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	60	28	27	27	1,076	0	1,076	1	40
Commercial and Banks	602	14	13	13	842	0	842	1	65
INSURANCE AGENTS BROKERS SERV.	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REAL ESTATE	65	2	2	2	85	0	85	0	45
SERVICES	70-89	519	247	207	11,288	3,345	14,633	271	59
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	70	43	12	12	85	0	85	30	7
Hotels and Motels	701	14	12	12	85	0	85	1	7
PERSONAL SERVICES	72	6	6	4	62	359	421	0	70
BUSINESS SERVICES	73	47	29	11	250	1,419	1,669	18	58
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND PARK	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH SERVICES	80	275	93	91	1,589	419	2,008	182	22
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	805	69	32	32	985	299	1,284	37	40
Hospitals	806	197	55	53	437	65	502	142	9
LEGAL SERVICES	81	17	17	17	49	81	130	0	8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	82	11	9	7	335	163	498	2	55
SOCIAL SERVICES	83	66	52	52	8,410	0	8,410	14	162
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	86	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
ENGINEERING, ACCT., RESEARCH SERV.	87	41	21	99	213	724	937	20	45

See Footnotes at end of Table 6.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES 1-6:

1. Industry Division and group totals include data for industries not shown separately.

2. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

3. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees and were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = (N \times 200,000) / EH$$

where **N** = number of injuries, illnesses, total cases, or lost workdays. 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers, working 40 hours per week and 50 weeks per year; **EH** = number of exposure hours, total hours worked by all employees during the survey year.

4. Incidence rates of total cases and numbers of total cases include fatalities, in addition to lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. However, because of rounding, the sum of the rates (and the sum of the numbers) for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not equal the total. Similarly, the difference between the total and the sum of the components shown may not reflect the fatality rate.

Note: DASHES (-) indicate no data reported. ASTERISKS (*) in Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate incidence rates of cases/workdays less than 0.05 per 100 workers; in Tables 4, 5, and 6 asterisks (*) indicate numbers of cases/workdays less than 5.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions for coal and lignite mining (SIC 12) and for railroad transportation (SIC 40) were provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data for independent contractors who perform services for construction on mining sites are also included.

APPENDIX A

Scope of the 1991 OSH Survey and Technical Notes

The 1991 OSH Injuries and Illnesses Survey relates to the following Industry Divisions in the State of Maine: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (SIC 01-09); Mining (SIC 10-14); Contract Construction (SIC 15-17); Manufacturing (SIC 20-39); Transportation & Public Utilities (SIC 40-49); Wholesale Trade (SIC 50-51); Retail Trade (SIC 52-59); Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (SIC 60-67); and Services (SIC 70-89), except Private Households (SIC 88). In addition, information was received from Federal sources on the injuries and illnesses at Maine's 102 railroad and mining establishments, which are surveyed separately.

All employees (part-time, temporary, etc.) in industries listed above are covered. Excluded are self-employed individuals, agricultural employers with fewer than eleven workers, domestic employers, and federal/state/local government units.

Survey questionnaires were initially mailed to a sample of 4,063 private sector units in January, 1992 in order to gather workplace injury and illness data for 1991. A higher than usual proportion, 580 or 14.3 percent, compared to 510 or 12.5 percent in 1990 were excluded because they were no longer in operation, were found not to be within the scope of the survey, were included in a report that was completed for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same establishment, or were not deliverable by the Postal Service because of an inadequate address. One reason for the increase in the number of exclusions was the higher than usual number of closures in 1991 due to the sluggish economy. Original and follow-up mailings and/or telephone calls resulted in 3,209 usable questionnaires out of a possible 3,482 for a 92.2 percent usable response rate.

ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Estimates of the numbers of injuries and illnesses in each sampled industry were obtained by first weighting the data for each reporting unit by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio for each industry and employment size group. Each of the sampling cell estimates was then adjusted for non-response. Finally, the aggregate data for each industry was adjusted for births by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation using an independent determination of actual employment.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined by information entered in Section III (Nature of Business) of the survey questionnaire. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the respondent as the most important product or activity.

STANDARD INDUSTRY MIX

Because rates among industries vary greatly, caution is necessary when making comparisons between incidence rates produced for different jurisdictions. In making such comparisons, one could draw the wrong conclusion that a state with a concentration of employment in industries with high incidence rates (such as Maine) has a poor overall safety record when compared to the national rate or with rates from other states.

To overcome this bias, estimates for each state can be recalculated to a common employment base using data from the level lower than the level being compared. For example, if the desired result was an All-Industry state rate adjusted to the national mix of industries, data from the Industry Division level would be used. This process is called the Standard Industry Mix (SIM), and the formula is shown below:

$$\frac{(X_i * Y_i)}{(X_i) - X_o}$$

X_i = national employment for the i^{th} industry

Y_i = unadjusted incidence rate for the i^{th} industry

X_o = employment for industries absent from the state

By this method, a state's rates can be adjusted to the U.S. economy's mix of industries, as was done for Maine in Text Table M. Remaining differences are then due to other factors.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Occupational
Safety and Health Administration

1991 OSHA No. 200-S
ANNUAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY
(Covering Calendar Year 1991)

THIS REPORT IS MANDATORY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 91-596. FAILURE TO REPORT
CAN RESULT IN THE ISSUANCE OF CITATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES

O.M.B. NO. 1220-0045
Approval expires 9/30/92

I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1991 Enter the average number of employees who worked during calendar year 1991 in the establishment(s) covered by this report. Include all classes of employees: full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, etc. See the instructions for an example of an annual average employment calculation. (Round to the nearest whole number.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1991 Enter the total number of hours actually worked during 1991 by all employees covered by this report. DO NOT include any non-worktime even though paid sick leave, etc. If employees worked low hours in 1991 due to layoffs, strikes, fires, etc., explain under comments (Section VII). (Round to the nearest whole number.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1991 A. Check the box which best describes the general type of activity performed by the establishment(s) included in this report. <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Mining <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Services B. Enter in order of importance the principal products, lines of trade, services or other activities. For each entry also include the approximate percent of total 1991 annual value of production, sales or receipts. <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100%;"></div>	IV. TESTING FOR DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE A. Did the establishment(s) covered by this report have a formal written policy to test job applicants and/or employees for drug or alcohol use during calendar year 1991? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes B. Were any drug or alcohol tests administered at the company's request to any employees as the result of the occurrence of a recordable work-related injury or illness during calendar year 1991? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes SEE BELOW	V. RECORDABLE INJURIES AND ILLNESSES Did this establishment have any recordable injuries or illnesses during calendar year 1991? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Please complete section VII) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please complete sections VI and VII.) Complete this report whether or not there were recordable occupational injuries or illnesses. PLEASE READ THE ENCLOSED INSTRUCTIONS The information collected on this form will be used for statistical purposes only by the BLS, OSHA, and the cooperating State Agencies. We estimate that it will take an average of 10-30 minutes to complete this form, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. If you have any comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of this survey, send them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Management Systems (1220-0045), 441 G St. NW, Washington, DC 20212, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1220-0045), Washington, DC 20503.																																																																																										
VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY (Covering Calendar Year 1991) • Complete this section by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1991 OSHA No. 200. • Leave Section VI blank if there were no OSHA recordable injuries or illnesses during 1991. • Please check your figures to be certain that the sum of entries in columns (7a) + (7b) + (7c) + (7d) + (7e) + (7f) + (7g) = the sum of entries in columns (8) + (9) + (13). • Note: First aid even when administered by a doctor or nurse is not recordable.					SIC <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div> EDIT <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div>																																																																																									
OCCUPATIONAL INJURY CASES <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="4">Injuries with Lost Workdays</th> <th colspan="2">Injuries Without Lost Workdays*</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays</th> <th>Injury cases with days away from work</th> <th>Total Days away from work</th> <th>Total Days of restricted work activity</th> <th colspan="2">Number of checks in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of deaths in col. 1 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (1) DEATHS</td> <td>Number of checks in col. 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (2)</td> <td>Sum of days in col. 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (4)</td> <td>Sum of days in col. 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (5)</td> <td colspan="2">Number of checks in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>			Injuries with Lost Workdays				Injuries Without Lost Workdays*		Injury cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Injury cases with days away from work	Total Days away from work	Total Days of restricted work activity	Number of checks in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200)		Number of deaths in col. 1 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (1) DEATHS	Number of checks in col. 2 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (2)	Sum of days in col. 4 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (4)	Sum of days in col. 5 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (5)	Number of checks in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (6)								OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS CASES <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="7">Type of illness: Enter the number of checks from the appropriate OSHA columns in the log. No. 200</th> <th colspan="4">Illness-Related Fatalities**</th> <th colspan="4">Illnesses with Lost Workdays</th> <th colspan="2">Illnesses Without Lost Workdays*</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Occupational skin diseases or disorders</th> <th>Dust diseases of the lungs</th> <th>Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents</th> <th>Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)</th> <th>Disorders due to physical agents</th> <th>Disorders associated with repeated trauma</th> <th>All other occupational illnesses</th> <th>Number of deaths in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (8) DEATHS</th> <th>Illness cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays</th> <th>Illness cases with days away from work</th> <th>Days away from work</th> <th>Days of restricted work activity</th> <th colspan="2">Number of checks in col. 13 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (13)</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> <tr> <td>(a)</td> <td>(b)</td> <td>(c)</td> <td>(d)</td> <td>(e)</td> <td>(f)</td> <td>(g)</td> <td>(8) DEATHS</td> <td>Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (9)</td> <td>Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (10)</td> <td>Sum of days in col. 11 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (11)</td> <td>Sum of days in col. 12 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (12)</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>			Type of illness: Enter the number of checks from the appropriate OSHA columns in the log. No. 200							Illness-Related Fatalities**				Illnesses with Lost Workdays				Illnesses Without Lost Workdays*		Occupational skin diseases or disorders	Dust diseases of the lungs	Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents	Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials)	Disorders due to physical agents	Disorders associated with repeated trauma	All other occupational illnesses	Number of deaths in col. 8 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (8) DEATHS	Illness cases with days away from work and/or restricted workdays	Illness cases with days away from work	Days away from work	Days of restricted work activity	Number of checks in col. 13 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (13)				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(8) DEATHS	Number of checks in col. 9 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (9)	Number of checks in col. 10 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (10)	Sum of days in col. 11 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (11)	Sum of days in col. 12 of the log (OSHA No. 200) (12)																				
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*WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS—CASES (WITH NO DAYS LOST) RESULTING IN EITHER: DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, RESTRICTION OF WORK OR MOTION (ON THE DAY OF OCCURRENCE), TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JOB OR MEDICAL TREATMENT BEYOND FIRST AID. **IF YOU LISTED FATALITIES IN COLUMNS (1) AND/OR (8), PLEASE GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OR EVENT WHICH CAUSED EACH FATALITY IN THE "COMMENTS" SECTION BELOW.																																																																																														
VII. REPORT PREPARED BY (please print or type) NAME _____ TITLE _____ SIGNATURE _____ AREA CODE AND PHONE _____ DATE _____																																																																																														
COMMENTS _____ _____ _____																																																																																														

RETURN TO:
 State of Maine
 Department of Labor
 Bureau of Labor Standards
 State House Station 45
 Augusta, Maine 04333
 Telephone Number 207-624-6444

 Complete this report for the establishment(s) covered by the description below:

APPENDIX B

SURVEY REPORTING REGULATIONS

Title 29, Part 1904, 20-22 of the Code of Federal Regulations requires that: each employer shall return the completed survey form, OSHA No. 200-S, within 30 days of receipt in accordance with the instructions shown below.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE OSHA NO. 200-S FORM 1991 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY (Covering Calendar Year 1991)

Change of Ownership — When there has been a change of ownership during the report period, only the records of the current owner are to be entered in the report. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), and include the date of the ownership change and the time period this report covers.

Partial-Year Reporting — For any establishment(s) which was not in existence for the entire report year, the report should cover the portion of the period during which the establishment(s) was in existence. Explain fully under Comments (Section VII), including the time period this report covers.

ESTABLISHMENTS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

This report should include only those establishments located in, or identified by, the Report Location and Identification designation which appears above your mailing address. This designation may be a geographical area, usually a country or city, or it could be a brief description of your operation within a geographical area. If you have any questions concerning the coverage of this report, please contact the agency identified on the OSHA No. 200-S report form.

DEFINITION OF ESTABLISHMENT

An **ESTABLISHMENT** is defined as a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (For example: a factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theatre, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administration office.)

For firms engaged in activities such as construction, transportation, communication, or electric, gas and sanitary services, which may be physically dispersed, reports should cover the place to which employees normally report each day.

Reports for personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, etc., should cover the location from which they are paid or the base from which personnel operate to carry out their activities.

SECTION I. ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN 1991

Enter in Section I the average (not the total) number of full and part-time employees who worked during calendar year 1991 in the establishment(s) included in this report. If more than one establishment is included in this report, add together the annual average employment for each establishment and enter the sum. Include all classes of employees — seasonal, temporary, administrative, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction and service personnel, as well as operators and related workers.

Annual Average employment should be computed by summing the employment from all pay periods during 1991 and then dividing that sum by the total number of such pay periods throughout the entire year, including periods with no employment. For example, if you had the following monthly employment — Jan-10; Feb-10; Mar-10; Apr-3; May-3; June-3; July-3; Aug-0; Sept-0; Oct-0; Nov-3; Dec-3 — you would sum the number of employees for each monthly pay period (in this case: 60) and then divide that total by 12 (the number of pay periods during the year) to derive an annual average employment of 5.

SECTION II. TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN 1991

Enter in Section II the total number of hours actually worked by all classes of employees during 1991. Be sure to include ONLY time on duty. DO NOT include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. The hours worked figure should be obtained from payroll or other time records wherever possible; if hours worked are not maintained separately from hours paid, please enter your best estimate. If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, salary, by mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday. For example, if a group of 10 salaried employees worked an average of 8 hours per day, 5 days a week, for 50 weeks of the report period, the total hours worked for this group would be $10 \times 8 \times 5 \times 50 = 20,000$ hours for the report period.

SECTION III. NATURE OF BUSINESS IN 1991

In order to verify the nature of business code, we must have information about the specific economic activity carried on by the establishment(s) included in your report during calendar 1991.

Complete Parts A, B and C as indicated in Section III on the OSHA No. 200-S form. Complete Part C only if supporting services are provided to other establishments of your company. Leave Part C blank if a) supporting services are not the primary function of any establishment(s) included in this report or b) supporting services are provided but only on a contract or fee basis for the general public or for other business firms.

NOTE: If more than one establishment is included, information in Section III should reflect the combined activities of all such establishments. One code will be assigned which best indicates the nature of business of the group of establishments as a whole.

SECTION IV. TESTING FOR DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE

A. Check the appropriate box. Check "Yes" if your company had a formal written policy, during calendar year 1991, to test JOB APPLICANTS and/or EMPLOYEES for drug or alcohol use. Examples of testing policies include: "For cause", for selected jobs, random tests, as part of an annual physical, periodic tests, or testing all employees.

Drug Test — A test designed to detect the presence of metabolites or drugs in urine or blood specimens.

Drugs include opiates, cocaine, cannabinoids (such as marijuana or hashish), hallucinogens, and their derivatives. Drugs for which persons have prescriptions (whether or not the prescription was legally obtained) are excluded. Please answer part B.

B. Check the appropriate box. Check "Yes" only if an employee was actually tested for drug or alcohol use in connection with a work-related injury or illness, even if the employee was one other than the employee who was injured or became ill, during calendar year 1991. Only drug or alcohol tests administered at the request of the company, whether actually administered by the company or another organization, should be considered when answering this question.

SECTION V. RECORDABLE INJURIES OR ILLNESSES

Check the appropriate box. If you checked "Yes", complete Sections VI and VII. If you checked "No", complete only Section VII.

SECTION VI. OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS SUMMARY

This section can be completed easily by copying the totals from the annual summary of your 1991 OSHA No. 200 form (Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses). Please note that if this report covers more than one establishment, the final totals on the "Log" for each must be added and the sums entered in Section VI.

Leave Section VI blank if the employees covered in this report experienced no recordable injuries or illnesses during 1991.

If there were recordable injuries or illnesses during the year, please review your OSHA No. 200 form for each establishment to be included in this report to make sure that all entries are correct and complete before completing Section VI. Each recordable case should be included on the "Log" in only one of the six main categories of injuries or illnesses:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. INJURY-related deaths (Log column 1) | 4. ILLNESS-related deaths (Log column 8) |
| 2. INJURIES with lost workdays (Log column 2) | 5. ILLNESSES with lost workdays (Log column 9) |
| 3. INJURIES without lost workdays (Log column 6) | 6. ILLNESSES without lost workdays (Log column 13) |

Also review each case to ensure that the appropriate entries have been made for the other columns if applicable. For example, if the case is an Injury with Lost Workdays, be sure that the check for an injury involving days away from work (Log column 3) is entered if necessary. Also verify that the correct number of days away from work (Log column 4) and/or days of restricted work activity (Log column 5) are recorded. A similar review should be made for a case which is an Illness with Lost Workdays (including Log columns 10, 11 and 12). Please remember that if your employees' loss of workdays is still continuing at the time the annual summary for the year is completed, you should estimate the number of future workdays they will lose and add this estimate to the actual workdays already lost. Each partial day away from work, other than the day of occurrence of the injury or onset of illness, should be entered as one full restricted workday.

Also, for each case which is an Illness, make sure that the appropriate column indicating Type of Illness (Log column 7a-7g) is checked.

After completing your review of the individual entries on the "Log", please make sure that the "Totals" line has been completed by summarizing Columns 1 through 13 according to the instructions on the back of the "Log" form. Then, copy these "Totals" onto Section VI of the OSHA No. 200-S form.

If you entered fatalities in columns (1) and/or (8), please include in the "comments" section a brief description of the object or event which caused each fatality.

FIRST AID

Finally, please remember that all injuries which, in your judgement, required only First Aid Treatment even when administered by a doctor or nurse, should not be included in this report. First Aid Treatment is defined as one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

SECTION VII. COMMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

Please complete all parts including your area code and telephone number. Then return the OSHA No. 200-S form in the pre-addressed envelope. KEEP your file copy.

APPENDIX C

Recordkeeping Summary

Basic recordkeeping concepts and guidelines are included with instructions on the back of form OSHA No. 200. The following summarizes the major recordkeeping concepts and provides additional information to aid in keeping records accurately.

Determining recordability

1. An injury or illness is considered work-related if it results from an event or exposure in the work environment. The work environment is primarily composed of the following areas: 1) The employer's premises, and 2) any other locations where employees are engaged in work-related activities or are present as a condition of their employment. The employer's premises encompass the total establishment. This includes not only the primary facility, but also such areas as company storage facilities, cafeterias, and restrooms. In addition to physical locations, equipment or materials used in the course of an employee's work are also considered part of the employee's work environment.
2. All work-related fatalities are recordable.
3. All recognized or diagnosed work-related illnesses are recordable.
4. All work-related injuries requiring medical treatment, involving loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job are recordable.

Analysis of injuries

Each case is distinguished by the treatment provided for the injury, not where the treatment was provided. Those cases in which medical treatment was provided or should have been provided are recordable; if only first aid treatment was required, it is not recordable. However, medical treatment is only one of several criteria for determining recordability. Regardless of treatment, if the injury involved loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, the injury is recordable.

Medical treatment. The following procedures are generally considered medical treatment. Injuries for which this type of treatment was provided or should have been provided are almost always recordable if the injury is work-related:

- *Treatment of infection
- *Application of antiseptics during the second or subsequent visit to medical personnel
- *Treatment of second or third degree burns
- *Application of sutures (stitches)
- *Application of butterfly adhesive dressing(s) or steri strip(s) in lieu of sutures
- *Removal of foreign bodies embedded in eye
- *Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is complicated because of depth of embedment, size, or location

Recordkeeping Summary (Continued)

- *Use of prescription medications (except a single dose administered on first visit for minor injury or discomfort)**
- *Use of hot or cold soaking therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- *Use of hot or cold compresses during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- *Cutting away dead skin (surgical debridement)**
- *Application of heat therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- *Use of whirlpool bath therapy during second or subsequent visit to medical personnel**
- *Positive x-ray diagnosis (fractures, broken bones)**
- *Admission to a hospital or equivalent medical facility for treatment**

First Aid Treatment. First aid treatment is one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor injuries. The following procedures are generally considered first aid treatment and should **not** be recorded if the injury does not involve loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job:

- *Application of antiseptics during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Treatment of first degree burns**
- *Application of bandages during any visit to medical personnel**
- *Use of elastic bandages during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Removal of foreign bodies not embedded in eye if only irrigation is required**
- *Removal of foreign bodies from wound; if procedure is uncomplicated, and is, for example, by tweezers or other simple technique**
- *Use of nonprescription medications and administration of single dose of prescription medication on first visit for minor injury or discomfort**
- *Soaking therapy on initial visit to medical personnel or removal of bandages by soaking**
- *Application of hot or cold compresses during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Application of ointments to abrasions to prevent drying or cracking**
- *Application of heat therapy during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Use of whirlpool bath therapy during first visit to medical personnel**
- *Negative x-ray diagnosis**
- *Observation of injury during visit to medical personnel**

The following procedure, by itself, is **not** considered medical treatment: Administration of Tetanus Shots or Boosters. However, these shots are often given in conjunction with more serious injuries; consequently, injuries requiring these shots may be recordable for other reasons.

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

Average lost workdays per lost workday case: The number of lost workdays divided by the number of lost workday cases.

Days away from work: The number of days (consecutive or not) the employee would have worked but was absent from work because of occupational injury or illness. The number of days away from work does not include the day of injury or the onset of illness.

Days of restricted work activity: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of injury or illness, one or more of the following occurs: (1) the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; (2) the employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or (3) the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Employment-size Group: Establishments within a specified range of average employment.

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location, such as construction activities operated from a separate establishment.

First-Aid treatment: A one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care. (See Appendix C.)

Incidence rate: The number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays experienced by 100 full-time workers. (See Section II.)

Industry Division - see Standard Industrial Classification

Industry Group - see Standard Industrial Classification

Lost workdays: The sum of days away from work and days of restricted work activity (see above). The number of lost workdays does not include the day the injury occurred or the day the illness was discovered.

Medical treatment: Includes treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. However, medical treatment does NOT include first-aid treatment (one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc.) which does not ordinarily require medical care even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel. (See Appendix C.)

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Occupational fatality: Death resulting from a traumatic accident or an exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact, and which can be included in the categories listed below. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses:

(7a) Occupational skin diseases or disorders, for example: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne, chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations; etc.

(7b) Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses), for example: silicosis; asbestosis; coal worker's pneumoconiosis; byssinosis, siderosis; and other pneumoconioses.

(7c) Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, for example: pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases or fumes; farmer's lung; etc.

(7d) Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials), for example: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion, lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics and resins; etc.

(7e) Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), for example: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite and effects of exposure to low temperatures; caisson disease; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, xrays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn); etc.

(7f) Disorders associated with repeated trauma, for example: noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; Raynaud's phenomena; and other conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure.

(7g) All other occupational illnesses, for example: anthrax; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant and benign tumors; food poisoning; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis; etc.

APPENDIX D (CONTINUED)

Occupational injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Publishable industry level: An industry level (Division, Group, etc.) for which (1) average employment exceeded 1,500 during the survey year, and (2) no one firm or small number of firms so dominated the industry so as to jeopardize the guaranteed confidentiality of OSH Survey data.

Recordable occupational injuries and illnesses: Any occupational injuries or illnesses which result in (1) FATALITIES, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness; (2) LOST WORKDAY CASES, other than fatalities, that result in lost workdays; or (3) NON-FATAL CASES WITHOUT LOST WORKDAYS, which result in transfer to another job or termination of employment, require medical treatment, or involve loss of consciousness or restriction of work or motion. This third category also includes any diagnosed occupational illnesses which are reported to the employer but are not classified as fatalities or lost workday cases.

Report form: The OSHA No. 200-S survey questionnaire used as the data collection vehicle for the OSH Survey. (See Appendix B.)

SIC - see Standard Industrial Classification

Standard Industrial Classification: A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which they are engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity which is determined by the product, group of products, or services rendered. Establishments may be classified in 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available. An industry division is the broadest level (other than the total private sector) at which estimation is performed in the OSH Survey in Maine, and is identified by a range of SIC codes. (For example, SIC's 20 through 39 represent the Manufacturing Division). An industry group is identified by one 2-digit code.

APPENDIX E: COMMENTS FORM

Your comments about this publication will help us make improvements. We are interested in any feedback concerning its usefulness, accuracy, organization, and completeness. Requests for additional copies will be filled subject to availability (See Appendix F). Requests for further details on this subject should be sent to the Bureau Director at the address below. These requests may be denied due to confidentiality restrictions.

Please indicate your position or title:

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Augusta, Me 04333

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ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS:

- _____ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
- _____ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses in Maine
- _____ Census of Maine Manufactures
- _____ Directory of Maine Labor Organizations
- _____ Maine Construction Wage Rates
- _____ Labor Relations in Maine

PERIODIC PROFILES:

Upon request, the Research & Statistics Division will develop short work injury and illness profiles for specific industries or occupations. Profiles currently available include:

- _____ SIC 154 - Nonresidential Building Construction
- _____ SIC 2091 - Canned and Cured Fish and Seafood
- _____ SIC 2411 - Logging
- _____ SIC 2421 - Sawmills and Planing Mills
- _____ SIC 2621 - Paper Mills
- _____ SIC 314 - Footwear, except Rubber
- _____ SIC 373 - Ship and Boat building and Repairing

OSHA RECORDKEEPING MATERIALS:

Due to the transfer of OSHA Recordkeeping functions from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to OSHA, requests for Private Sector OSHA Recordkeeping materials should be addressed to:

U. S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Room 121
40 Western Avenue
Augusta, Maine 04330
Tel. (207) 622-8417